The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,682 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES, 1886.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th May.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st "
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	600	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
L PEKIN	3920	600	A Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	3963	500	J. F. Hassal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Suez; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

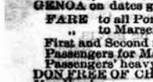
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th "
SURAT	3142	530	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Rasoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

TNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
EEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE,

to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed d to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
	G. B. Verona	3,000	550	16th May.
E	B. Gelcich	4,000	650	3rd June.
RTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th "
A	S. Meres	4,200	600	3rd July.
	P. Meres	3,500	550	16th "
DUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	3rd August.
ESTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 110

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail, 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500 550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Rasoon House, 56, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. VICTORIA	3357	480	W. Russel	15th May
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	29th "
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5006	500	G. Boothby	5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 5, 1886. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailing has been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About
(a) CLAN FORBES	2,450	W. Tait.	15th May.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers. The saloons and state rooms are on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

The rates of passage money include Steward's fees, bedding, linen, and all Cabin furniture; but do not include Wines and Spirits, which can be purchased on board at moderate rates.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

(a) This steamer carries neither stewardess nor surgeon, and passages will be granted by her at reduced rates.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. GOA	1906	25th May 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
23rd March, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 17th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th May, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without chance for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 5, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

COOK'S HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.
LAST OF THE SEASON!!!
COOK'S LAST MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

Of the season will leave Apollo Bunder for a cruise round the Harbour,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 15TH.

Tickets, bills, and all particulars on application to

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

THE S. S. GUILDFORD has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL with a general cargo, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Transit Shed. The undersigned declines all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed ware-house. All claims must be presented before the departure of the steamer and endorsed by the Captain, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th May 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	22 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25 0
OLD DRY,—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	38 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price	18 0	....

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reverend MR. BRAZ FERNANDES, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, and the VICAR of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacao has CONTRACTED TO SELL to the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, all that piece or parcel of land or cocanut cart, called or known by the name of RANSETT and SACRAMINTO, situate near Punsawady, at Mahim Wood, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, Nos. 317 and 355, measuring 5242 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the water Bands, or the cart belonging to the late Eduljee Coovejee, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the west and south by the cart of Succaram Ragoonath.

Notice is hereby also given that the said Reverend Mr. Braz Fernandes, has contracted to his own right to sell to the said Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

All that piece or parcel of land or cocoanut cart, called or known by the name Ransett, situate at Mahim, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 373, measuring 4,676 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the cart of Bautister Quiney, on or towards the west by the cart of Ally Saiba, on or towards the north by the cart of Peerbhoy Raijee Mingee and Framjee Sorabjee, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

ALL PERSONS having claims on the aforesaid properties or either of them either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office, in Apollo street, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
18 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... A favourite White Dinner Wine.	Chablis ... 10 0
19 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... A fine red full-bodied Wine.	Beaune ... 10 8
23 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	Macon ... 12 8
21 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	Pommard ... 11 8
31 0	Still	BURGUNDY ... This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	Chambertin ... 17 0
18 0	Fine	SAUTERNE ... A good light refreshing Wine.	Barsac ... 10 0
22 0	Superior	SAUTERNE ... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	from the Bordeaux Dist. 12 8
30 0	Haut	SAUTERNE ... Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.	very rich and fine ... 16 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.
VERY DURABLE.
THE NEW COLORS.
SNUFF, TABAC, CINNAMON.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

GOING HOME.
THE MOST USEFUL
PRESENT TO TAKE TO FRIENDS, AND ONE RELISHED BY ALL,
IS A CASE OF
PHILLIPS'
IMPERIAL INDIAN CONDIMENTS
TOGETHER WITH SOME
INDIAN TEAS,
AND FOR THOSE WHO ENJOY A SMOKE SOME
O. K. CHEROOTS.
CASES HOLDING ANY QUANTITY DESIRED PACKED AT AN HOUR'S NOTICE.
SUCH A PRESENT IS ALSO SATISFACTORY TO THE GIVER, AS THERE IS
NO QUESTION OF EXCHANGE
BEING PAID FOR HERE IN
INDIAN MONEY.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS. } BOMBAY AND POONA, { "TEMPLE HOUSE," CAMP, BHOODWAR PETH CITY.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN
French Millinery. Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats. French Flowers and Feathers. | Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
Ball and Dinner Dresses. Rich Silk Visiting Dresses. | Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings. Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.
Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz, Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials. Shirts, Collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS
A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ doz. Rs, 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

FLANNEL SHIRTS
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"PATTERN SHIRTS."

GENTLEMEN in sending a SAMPLE SHIRT as a guide for size will please note that if sent per "PACKET POST" with the ends open and prepaid by stamps the cost does not exceed TWO ANNAS, the charge per Bhangy being 8 annas.

Our INSTRUCTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT are very simple and ensure a perfect fit.

Patterns of our CELEBRATED "UNSHRINKABLE" FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS, OXFORD or JUTE mixture, Colored French Cambrics and Zephyrs will be sent on receipt of application with our Catalogue.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GREN— Extra Sec	per case Rs. 6 0
*WACHTER & Co.— "Royal Charter," Extra Dry	" " 58 4
PERINET and FILS— Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	" " 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.— Dry Monopole	" " 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"— Extra Dry, our own shipping	" " 53 8
MOET and CHANDON— Brut Impérial, very dry	" " 54 0
Extra Superior	" " 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	" " 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY— For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	" " 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY— Cuvée Blanche	" " 34 8
*SAUMUR— Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	" " 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MICROSCOPES.

KEMP & Co. have the best selection of these Instruments in India FOR STUDENTS, AMATEURS, and those engaged in scientific research. They offer an agreeable and fascinating occupation to all who find their "after business hours" hang heavily. Prices from Rs. 15 to 400.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aerated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aerated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aerated-water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	" 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT ESTEPHE.
SUPERIOR BRAND.
A GENEROUS TABLE CLARET.

This Wine is specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents.

Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 18.

KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THE COMPANY continue to receive testimony of the extraordinary efficacy of the above powder in the destruction of Fleas and Ticks in Dogs. To use the words of a recent correspondent, "there is nothing like it to keep dogs free from vermin." This gentleman saved two valuable English dogs by the use of the powder.

Tins 12 as. Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

KEMP & CO.'S EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates, and Specifications carefully prepared and strict Supervision exercised. Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
AND FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

OPENING PERFORMANCE,
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

Planquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,
OR, THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE, AND BALLET OF THE APPLE HARVEST.

☞ LOOK AT THE POWERFUL CAST.

HENRI (Marquis de Corneville)...Miss DOLLY CHILDS.
CHRISTOPHE .....Miss L. BOOTH.
THE BAILLIE .....Master C. FAVARGER.
GOBO .....Miss DOLLY INMAN.
GASPARD (a Miser) .....Master R. STEPHENSON
GRENICHEUX .....Miss F. STANLEY.
SERPOLETTE (a foundling) .....Miss AMY CHILDS.
GERMAINE .....Miss L. SCHLERIKA.
MANETTE .....Miss N. DE LORME.
JEANNE .....Miss C. STANLEY.
Man Servants, Maid Servants, Coachmen, Sailors, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

Act I, Scene 1.—On the Coast of Corneville.
" 2—The Road to the Fair.
" 3—Norman Hiring Fair.
(GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE.)
Act II, The Haunted Chateau.
Act III, The Gardens of the Chateau.
(BALLETT OF THE APPLE HARVEST.)
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR BRAUN
(Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

Prices of Admission.—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1, and Back Seats, Annas 8.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 Sharp.

NOTICE, NOTICE.
FANS! FANS!!! FANS!!!

The Management will lend, (for use during the evening), punkhas to all occupants of Boxes and Stalls.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to complete the full 3 Acts of the Opera the curtain will rise exactly at 10 minutes to 9 for the Overture and the Opera will begin at 9 sharp. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to be in their seats before the curtain rises, so that the performance may not be interrupted.

WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE S. S. AKOLA, Captain Sachan, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on MONDAY, the 17th instant. For freight and passage apply to
ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola. Agent.

WANTED, for the Bhelsa Division, Indian Midland Railway, THREE SUB-INSPECTORS, on Rs. 40 per mensem, inclusive of all allowances.
None need apply who have had no experience in Stone Masonry. Apply sending copies of testimonials only, which will not be returned, to
DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Indian Midland Railway, Bhelsa *via* Bhopal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of TWO NEW SINGLE STOREY BLOCKS of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R. A. Barracks at Colaba, "up to Plinth level course."

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon, on the 31st May 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 10th May, 1886.

CRETONNES.

A beautiful selection in every variety of colouring from 6 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IT has come to the knowledge of the undersigned that on account of increasing demand for the celebrated *hand-made* "Mission" Table-linen, Shikar Cloth, &c., some dealers here have imported machine-made cloth, in imitation of the Original Mission goods; intending purchasers are therefore requested to note that goods not bearing the label of the "Mission Industrial Establishments" are not genuine. ORIGINAL MISSION goods can be had retail from Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Fort, or wholesale from the undersigned, at 32, Meadow Street, Fort.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.
Bombay, 7th May 1886.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch, but 1,816 per square inch, in Crushing strength," casks of 400 lbs.
WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

BRITISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SERIES.
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Acids, Alkalies, Oils, Candles, Gas and Lighting.
Guns, Nails, Locks, Woodscrews, Railway Bolts and Spikes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Saddlery, Electroplate, Pens and Papier-Maché.
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Mining, Metals, Chemicals, Ceramics, Glass and Paper, Textiles, Clothing, Food, Sundry Industries.
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Salt, Preserved Provisions, Bread, Sugar Refining, Butter, Cheese, Brewing and Distilling.
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Tobacco, Hides, Leather, Guttapercha, India Rubber, Fibers and Cordage.
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Post 8vo. cloth, each Rs. 3.
Horticulture, with illustrations.
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COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

A HEAD CLERK, a steady and intelligent man who has served in, and thoroughly understands, the routine work of a Public Works Department, Audit Office, commencing salary Rs. 200. Copies of testimonials should accompany applications. They will not be returned. Apply to Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Peshin and Bolan Railways, Quetta.

WANTED, a PERSON for the place of the Health Superintendent of the Nasik Town. Salary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125, including all allowances, according to qualifications. Candidates should possess a good knowledge of and experience in Sanitation. A good knowledge of English and a common understanding of Marathi or Hindustani are necessary, knowledge and experience in Medicine, in addition to the above qualifications, will have preference. Applications with Testimonials may be forwarded to the undersigned as soon as possible.

G. P. VAIDYA, Chairman,
Managing Committee of the Nasik Municipality.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM ADAM SMYTH, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as Attorneys to Lieutenant-Colonel ALBERT EDWARD HAMILTON SMYTH, one of the Executors of the Will of the above named deceased, at our office No. 79, Meadow-street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 11th day of May, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, AND NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Executor abovenamed.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.
THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

OURS is the only ESTABLISHMENT for best ICES.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WANTED, a DRESSMAKER and a MILLINER, Europeans. Apply by letter to X. Y. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers and other Garden sundries. Illustrated Catalogues free. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS, will take six garments at one time, Rs. 4 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street, Esplanade.

AN ENGINEER, holding first-class certificates, is open to an engagement. Good references can be given. Apply to G. R., care of this paper.

DRAFTSMEN.—There are VACANCIES for DRAFTSMEN, on Rupees 60 per mensem, on Southern Mahratta Railway. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, Poona.

JUST RECEIVED a choice selection of Meerschaum pipes, Briar-wood pipes, Cigar and Cigarette tubes. Prices beyond competition. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WHO has not tried our ICES? and if you like to have really a good ice-cream, try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY. Also wines and spirits of the best quality. Also pure Mocha Coffee, 14 ans. per lb.

LESSON in Music and French, by an English Lady, late pupil of many Continental Masters. Also instruction in English in all its branches for the advanced Kindergarten system. For terms, &c., address "Sagesse," P. Office, Byculla.

A LADY desires to meet with a small respectable family to board and reside with in or near Bombay. Please address, stating full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, to A. B., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction, on Saturday, Burmese Dictionary, Grammar, &c., Hindustan books, latest Military Regulation books, Camp bed and kit, Carpenter's tools, kerosine stove complete, Infantry full dress, sash and belts, Sam Browne belt, &c. Articles on view.

HARMONIUMS, Bagatelle tables, looking glasses, self-acting fountains, &c., &c. Prices moderate AT STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE. Excellent Testimonials on application, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gents' single and double Terai Hats, from Rs. 4 to 10. Try at Y. A. LAKHA & Co., Travelling Kit House and Civil and Military Tailors.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen. Supplied to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used on the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply to H. MOORE and Co.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—A Lecture will be delivered in the above Institute, at 5-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., by the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE. Subject—Burmah. Members and their families are invited to attend.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits. New Last Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum subject to 5½ 5 4½ } 18 months 12 " 9 " 6 " } notice of withdrawal,

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.
All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company—
A quantity of cotton pickings.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 cases violet and millefleur powder.
30 cases Lager beer in quarts.
3 bales colored prints.
2 cases colored handkerchiefs.
3 " " sagrapat.
2 cases spectacles.
On account of the concerned—
D P 13—1 case German silver sheets.
D P 19—1 case German silver sheets.
4 cases white shirtings.
2 bales grey dhoties.
1 case net scarf, 40 by 7.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF COTTON PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. T. Dent and on account of the concerned, the following cotton press machinery which is now lying at Munmar, about 200 yards from the railway station:—One high-pressure horizontal engine, 12 inches in cylinder; 1 pair of old cotton presses; 1 old water tank with upright standard; 1 lot of scraps; 3 split pulleys; 12 safety stop brackets; 10 old bevil wheels; 2 new bevil wheels; 1 C. I. beam; old broken releasing door wheel; 1 incomplete extractor; 1 shaft 4" by 5"; 2 flanged pulleys, 22" by 5"; 1 half 13" die; 4 old lashing flats, 3 old press cases, 1 shaft, 5½ by 10; 2 old bottom followers; 1 case containing 5 pumps, and some brasses and valves.
The above are on view at Munmar in the compound of the Munmar Manufacturing Company, Limited.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—
10 tons superior 1st class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF INDIGO.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chhippiwara in the house of Jaffer Talub, by order and in the warehouse of Moolanee Futtehund Khoobchund and on account and at the risk of Abdool Rahim Abdool Cadur.
6 cases indigo "Hodi"
8 " "Dhera."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS AND SQUARES.

On FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder,
15 tons superior teak scantlings, and at Frere Bunder on account and at the risk of Esmal Aba and Aba Hubib.
30 tons teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Johann Links, who is shortly proceeding to Vienna, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, at 3 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of a large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties for gentlemen and children, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, Parsee and Indian long coats, and a stock of fancy goods and toys, also gold and silver jewellery.
The property is on view between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, next to Keesowji Naik's bungalow, the valuable and handsome Ecgonly polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned nearly new mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome English built light victoria with a pair of handsome strong silver grey Arab ponies, a handsome light colour dog-cart by Stephens with a handsome grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles with rugs, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior chromolithographs by well-known artists, rich Brussels carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. WINTER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERFINE FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
An invoice of 2 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suites, just landed ex s. s. "Verona," consisting of Oxford mix corks, check worsted, fancy worsted, fancy tweed, small check tweed, large and small checks, mix superfine corks, light fancy check, indigo solid superfine corks, woaded olive, superfine corks, woaded solid fancy diagonal, claret solid superfin corks, woaded black superfine corks, woaded brown solid superfine twill, woaded black solid fancy diagonal, fancy check, &c.
The pieces which are from 7 to 12 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
1 Double-barrelled breach-loading 10-bore hammerless gun, medium choke, with case complete, by Bland.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Gold Mohur," Castle," Byculla, near the Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 2, 3 and 4 lights hanging argand lamps, single and double wall shades, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in rich gilt frame, a first-rate 8-day clock striking hours, half hours, and quarters, by Hart and Mohn, of London, very rich Bohemian glass flower vases, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Chapel and Co., a nearly new strong English-built landau by Allen, of Long Acre, one handsome strong English-built waggonette, one handsome strong buggy, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, a first-rate musical box, handsome bronze and marble figures, large size aviary with birds, valuable law books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of N. R. MOTABHOY, Esq., Barrister-at-law. The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as hot-water curry dish, cruet-stand, wine coolers, tea set, biscuit box, butter pot, spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture such as dining table in 4 pieces, telescopic dining table in 9 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, dumb waiter, strong dining room arm and without arm chairs, tea caddy, and tea and sugar box, handsome circular and pier tables with marble top, handsome oval, side, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long arm and drawing room chairs, divan, settee and conversation sofas, elaborately carved chiffoneers, teapoys with marble top, bookstand, lady's davenport, hatstand, screens, large pier glasses in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and jars, very handsome large size marble and bronze figures and statues, Dresden figures and table ornaments, fancy wall brackets in gilt frame, three and four lights hanging argand lamps, a first rate clock by Barr and Lund, striking hours, ½, ¼ and ⅛ of an hour, a first rate McCabe clock, large size aviary with birds, a firstrate musical box playing 8 tunes with dancing girls, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, a handsome iron and brass fourpost bedsteads, blackwood fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe with mirror, handsome double door almyras with plate glass, a firstrate Chubb's iron safe, dispenser and glass, a collection of valuable law and other reading books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, garden benches, chairs, globe lamps, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built landau by Allen of Long Acre.
1 handsome strong English waggonette.
1 handsome strong buggy.
1 handsome fast-trotting bay Arab, rising 5, 14-3 height.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view. The plants will be sold at 1 p. m. on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 142, Haines-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, pictures, table ornaments, &c. &c., the property of G. GOULD, Esq.
The property will be on view this evening.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a few lots of household furniture, such as chairs, couches, tables, carpets, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome easy running phaeton, with shafts, poles, &c., complete.
1 pair of handsome well-matched fast-trotting iron grey Nepal ponies, very quiet.
1 set of brass mounted double pony harness.
1 " " for big horses.
1 Jefferabad cow in calf.
The property of Louis Penny, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14 1 old.
1 " built glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 " brown waler gelding, 7 years, 15 1½, quiet to ride and drive.
1 " victoria with removeable coach-box

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods Grain and Cotton Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wurli-Bunder.
On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m.; Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.
On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church.
1 Handsome strong buggy, by Silk and Son.
1 Handsome single-seated brougham, by Wibuen and Co. of Long Acre.
1 Strong double-seated Madras-built victoria, barouche, by Simpson.
1 Madras-built palanquine office shigram.
1 Second-hand brougham, by Windover.
1 do. do. by Anderson.
1 do. palanquin office shigram, by Simpson.
1 handsome strong mail phaeton by Lewis of Salisbury.
The above are now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

ON TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., on account and at the risk of Gooma Sacoor.—
24 casks blacking.
2 cases powder.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 12th May 1886.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Hummum Street, very valuable and choice collection and varieties of China and Japanese goods, real ivory, bronze, tortoise shell and sandalwood curiosities, superior gilt and richly painted best China dinner and dessert sets, morning and evening tea, breakfast and coffee services, elegantly carved blackwood teapoys and round tables, a superior inlaid blackwood davonport, beautifully chased Dutch and Indian work silver handles, broaches, lockets, bracelets, diamond, emerald and ruby hoop rings, &c. (all the above intended for home) single and double iron bedsteads, one case pier and toilet glasses in gilt and velvet frames, five cases superior made biscuit clay animals and heads, superior linen damask table cloths, sample goods, portmanteaus, Gladstone bags, flowered net and satin cretonne door curtains, brass gilt curtain rods, superior porcelain flower pots, hot water jugs, dinner sets, best electro-plated chamber candlesticks.

SETS OF TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, a set of well-seasoned teakwood dining table in 5 pieces, for 12 persons, richly inlaid dressing and washing tables a well-seasoned teakwood splendid sideboard, French-polished teakwood pier tables with pier glasses attached, a large size mahogany glass door bookcase, teakwood chest-of-drawers, China made bamboo chests, real China washing furniture, blue porcelain and gilt bowls, Japanese and Satsoma flower vases and jars, Bonbon, Letts' Diaries for 1886, Japanese and English tea and wine trays, oil carpets, &c. &c.

JOHN & CO
Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable SHOP in Hornby Row, Fort. It is just put in splendid order. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, one of the best and completely furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, for six or eight months certain. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
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IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
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Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
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GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATES trained, or with experience in teaching.
Salaries ranging from 70 to 120 Government Rupees.
Preference given to candidates, whose optional languages were Persian, Telegu, Canarese or Mahratti.
Copies of testimonials, together with a statement of age, nationality, salary of present or last appointment, to be forwarded to
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THE BERARS OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on 10th instant, it was resolved that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 25 per share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 12th May 1886 at the Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after 12th May 1886,
By order of the Board,
BANAJI, KATRAK & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.
19, Church Gate, Street Bombay, 13th April 1886.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

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NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE,"
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Per 1 lb. tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. tin—Re. 1-12

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

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GOLDEN SHAG,
Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.
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NEUBERG'S
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Attention is respectfully invited to this latest specialité,
A Marvel of Cheapness.
Rs. 2 per 1 lb. tin.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN LEAF" BIRD'S-EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
As. 14 per ½ lb. tin.

FINEST
SYRIAN LATAKIA,
RICH AND AROMATIQUE,
Re. 1-12 per ½ lb. tin.

ALLEN AND GINTER'S
"RICHMOND GEM"
TOBACCO
(Curly Cut)
for Pipes and Cigarettes.
EXQUISITELY FRESH AND SWEET.
Rs. 2-4 per ½ lb. Tin.

FINEST AMERICAN
PLUG TOBACCOS.
Fresh shipment just to hand.
NO TOBACCO LIKE IT IN INDIA.

Golden Block	Per lb.	Rs.	3 0
Bright Honey Dew	Per lb.	Rs.	2 8
Cavendish	Per lb.	Re.	1 4

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
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WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.	Per Dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash Per Dozen. Pts. Rs. a.
Barsac, delicate flavour	12 8	14 8
Haut Sauterne, very choice	18 0	20 0
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Meursault, soft and fragrant	20 0	22 0
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Neirsteiner	16 8	18 8
Stein Wein in Bocksbeutels	22 0	...
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	...
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First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	...
STILL HOCKS.	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—Rosetta (s), from London. Yesterday :—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Inchbonya (s), for Leghorn, &c. ; and City of Carthage (s), Kurrachee.

PARSEE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Rosetta, Thorndale, and Avondale, entered, and the s. s. Khiva, Sumatra, Inchbonya, and City of Carthage left the dock yesterday.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Sydoo Syud Oosman, a hack victoria driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of driving his vehicle at Girgaum Road, on Monday evening last, in a rash and negligent manner, and was fined Rs. 5.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Nuthoo Succaram, a *mehta* in the service of Ganga Soobs Bugwundas, residing at Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that he dropped a currency note for Rs. 1,000 from his pocket on Monday last, somewhere between Shaik Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Michael Francis and Urjoon Dhakmak were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the former with having in his possession a carpet, valued Rs. 2-4-0, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and the latter with having in his possession a piece of timber, valued 2 annas, the property of the Bombay Water Works Department. They were each fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo a term of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Ameena *alias* Koolsumbee, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing silver ornaments and two *sarees*, of the collective value of Rs. 13-4, the property of Ambena Nuboo, a Mahomedan woman living at the Moosafur Khana at Bhendy Bazaar. The accused is the daughter-in-law of the complainant, and both lived together. On Sunday afternoon, she absconded from complainant's house, after stealing the silver ornaments from a child who was left under her protection, and the two *sarees* belonging to complainant. On the matter being reported to the police, accused was arrested at Dharavie, and a portion of the silver ornaments was found to have been melted down by a goldsmith at that locality, and the remainder pledged with a Marwaree. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

AN INGENIOUS DEFENCE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Fido charged Bhugwandas Kemchund, a Marwaree jeweller, before Mr. Cooper, with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery belonging to three persons. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused was in the habit of persuading others of his trade to part with jewellery by making them believe he would find purchasers for their wares. In this way he obtained from many persons jewels and then pawned them. When asked for the money he invariably made excuses, till eventually he was found out, and was reported to the police.

In defence Mr. D'Souza pleaded that no offence had been committed. He did not deny his client had disposed of the articles, but the transactions were *jangad*, by which his client had agreed to take the jewels on trial, and to return them if disapproved, but as he had not returned them he was only civilly liable. There had been no breach of trust whatsoever. The accused was a man dealing in lakhs of rupees, and of unimpeachable respectability. This kind of transaction, viz., *jangad*, was a common one.

Mr. Cooper remarked it was a most uncommon one, at least in his Court ; and the construction put upon the transaction an entirely new one.

The case was adjourned for the defence to prove that it was a common thing for natives to take goods on trial, and if after a stated time they did not return them, they were held civilly responsible for them.

THE SEQUEL TO A CARRIAGE COLLISION.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mrs. Avent sought to recover from Abdoolally Dawoodjee the sum of Rs. 1,300, as damages for injury done to the plaintiff by reason of the negligence arising from the defendant's coachman. Mr. Turner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Framjee Viccajee, instructed by Messrs. Wilkin and Blond, was for the defendant.

The plaintiff in her plaint stated that on the [illegible] of the 26th February she was driving in a [illegible]-cart along the Esplanade Road from the [illegible] Market in the direction of the Fort [illegible] slow pace, and on the left hand [illegible] road. When near the Commissariat [illegible] the defendant's carriage, which was [illegible] side of the road, and was being [illegible] defendant's coachman, named Ramoo, was furiously driven against the [illegible] cart. One of the shafts of the cart [illegible] off, the traces were rent to pieces, [illegible] was thrown with great force on to [illegible]on to the road, and was seriously [illegible]ed. Dr. Hojel, who was passing by at the [illegible]e, took the plaintiff in his carriage to the European General Hospital, where she was attended to prior to returning home. The defendant, who was in his carriage, did not after the collision order his coachman to pull up his horses, but on the contrary attempted to escape, and the carriage was eventually stopped by the police at the Crawford Market. The plaintiff was for some time under medical treatment owing to the injuries she had sustained, and she had been advised by her doctor (Dr. Langley) to proceed at once to England to recruit her health. On the day in question the coachman and the defendant were charged before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, the former with rash and negligent driving, and the latter with aiding and abetting his servant ; and on the 5th March last, Mr. Ryan convicted the coachman of the offence, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment, while the defendant was discharged. The plaintiff stated that in consequence of the accident she had incurred the following expenses, viz., Rs. 50 for medical attendance, Rs. 15 for a new helmet, and Rs. 60 for the professional costs of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw for appearing on her behalf in the Police Court. She would further have to pay Rs. 680 for her passage to England, and she put down a further sum of Rs. 500 for the bodily injury she has received, making in all Rs. 1,300.

The defendant in his defence disputed his liability, and also denied the negligence of his coachman. If there was any negligence it was not proved ; he also alleged contributory negligence of the plaintiff herself. His Honour upon the evidence entered a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 612, and professional costs Rs. 60.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

REFERRING to the decision of the judges in the above case, the *Bombay Samachar* says :—Such an apparent ill-feeling between two high officials of Government does not by any means reflect credit on the administration of the district. Such events have occurred more than once in the Madras Presidency within the last few years. It is probably owing to the objectionable policy of Mr. Grant Duff. While he ignores entirely the public voice he gives undue latitude to Government officials. We had hoped that Mr. Grant Duff would try to make up for past shortcomings by doing something of lasting benefit to the public within the short time he is to stay in this country. The Garstin dacoity case has disappointed us in this expectation. The Grant Duff administration is a failure from beginning to the end.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE SCHOOL OF ART.

WE regret to have to mention in the same breath the revered name of Sir Jamsetjee and that of the only school of art in Bombay. The management of the institution is anything but satisfactory. The department in which carving on metal used to be taught has been abolished. So is the wood-engraving department. The only thing taught now is drawing, which is not enough for a place like Bombay.—*Akbar-i-Soudagar.*

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company, secretaries and treasurers. Mr. Forbes occupied the chair. The following report was submitted to the meeting :—

The last general meeting of the company was held on the 11th day of May, 1885, and the board now submit their report for the year that has since elapsed, together with the audited accounts made up to the 31st December, 1885. A supplementary report was issued by the board on the 17th February last, in which they announced the steps that had been taken to dispose of certain portions of the company's property. They are now in a position to state that the sub-lease of block No. 2 of 150 acres has been executed by this company for considerations amounting to £30,000, less the commission of 15 per cent. Of these considerations, £15,000 have been received in fully paid-up shares of the Mysore West Gold Mining Company, Limited ; £5,000 has been paid in cash ; and the remaining balance of £10,000 will be shortly paid, either in cash or debentures, as may be finally arranged. Negotiations with regard to the sale of blocks Nos. 3 and 4 of 150 acres each are still pending, and it may be necessary, looking to the present state of the London market, to slightly modify the terms in favour of the purchasers. Your board are not in a position to give any more definite information on this subject, and can only assure the shareholders that the matter is receiving their very best and closest attention. With regard to the future management of the company, your board have consulted Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, of London, in whose opinion they place the greatest confidence, and proposals will be submitted, if possible, to the shareholders at the forthcoming meeting for the resumption of active mining operations on block No. 1 of 190 acres. The shareholders will also be requested to decide as to the manner in which the fully paid-up shares, debentures, and cash realised shall be dealt with. The recipient of the commission of 15 per cent. payable by this company on the sales, has undertaken to return one-third of such commission to Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, who, on his part, has notified to the company that he holds the same as their disposal. The shareholders will, therefore, be asked at the forthcoming meeting to pass a resolution regarding the disposal of this return commission. The cash balance on the 31st December, 1885, was Rs. 14,625-0-0 against Rs. 17,815-12-2 on the 31st December, 1884. This sum has since been augmented to Rs. 89,500 by the payment made by the Mysore West Gold Mining Company, Limited, and sundry recoveries of overdue calls.

The chairman said :—When we come to consider the history of this company during the past few years, it must, I think, be a matter of congratulation to all here present to-day that the policy which we advocated of awaiting the result of the operations progressing on neighbouring mines was adopted, and that the company did not, as was at one time suggested, go into liquidation. Gentlemen, we have passed through a period of severe depression, when hope in the success of gold mining in India had well night died out, and our thanks are due to those who declined to lose heart, and steadily persevered until their labours were rewarded with substantial success. I allude notably to the now fortunate shareholders in the Mysore Gold Mining Company to whose tenacity of purpose and faith in the ultimate success of their undertaking we are indebted for the changed tone that has come over the industry. Gentlemen, the Colar Gold Fields are fast taking their place as one of the gold-producing districts of the world. The results obtained are certainly most encouraging when you come to consider that during the last six months over three and a half lakhs of rupees worth of gold have been raised by means of a single shaft, and there seems every reason to believe that when the other shafts that are rapidly being sunk reach the required depth the yield of gold will be doubled, trebled and quadrupled. Our reports will have informed you of the steps that are being taken to dispose of certain portions of your property. The Mysore West Gold Mining Company have, as you are aware, acquired the mining rights over a central portion of your property, and a telegram recently received informs me that their mining staff leave London this week. We may, therefore, look forward to active mining operations being commenced on that property in a very short time. The result of these operations will be watched by us with the greatest interest as tending to affect in a great measure the value of our property. It is satisfactory to know that they will commence work at a depth of 129 feet where we left off, on the reef which, according to Mr. Bell Davies, is likely to prove a very large master lode. Arrangements have been made for them to take over our machinery at a valuation, and they will thus be enabled to commence work at once and save a considerable amount of time which is always a matter of so much consequence in mining. You must, however, bear in mind that the Mysore Gold Company had to sink considerably below 200 feet before they succeeded in finding the rich deposits they are now working, and we can hardly expect that gold in paying quantities will be found on the Kaiser-i-Hind block until that or even greater depth has been reached. Some misapprehension appears to have arisen amongst the shareholders of the company with regard to our intention of working the mine. Now, gentlemen, we have no intention whatever of advocating the commencement of active mining operations at the present juncture, but we considered we would not be doing our duty to the company did we not inquire into and seek reliable information as regards the possibility of doing so ; and submit the result to you for decision. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, of London, have now placed us in possession of their opinion on this important subject, and the result is that we consider that, with the limited funds and resources at present at our disposal, it would be premature to prosecute active mining operations on our own account. This being the case, it seems best to defer all discussion on the subject to some future time, when we hope to be in a stronger financial position and will have the advantage of the experience gained by the Mysore West Gold Mining Company to guide and help us to a right conclusion. With your permission, therefore, I propose to drop this matter for the present, and as a consequence it will be unnecessary to pass any resolution with reference thereto. I now come to that part of the business which deals with the disposal of the shares we have received in the Mysore West Gold Mining Company. After careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that a distribution of those shares is feasible. The details of the scheme I will presently submit to you when the business comes up for disposal. The alternative is to authorise the board to gradually dispose of the shares from time to time as opportunity offers, and divide the proceeds at some future date. The consideration of this is, however, a matter that is more fit for a meeting, perhaps, to be held to discuss privately after we have disposed of the regular and formal business of the meeting. A wish having been expressed by some of the shareholders that the number of directors should be increased, we have invited Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Cumrooden Tyabjee to join the board. Both these gentlemen have consented to do so, and I hope you will justify our selection by electing both of them unanimously to be directors of your company. The chairman lastly informed the meeting that he had received a telegram that morning from England to the effect that the shares of the Mysore West Gold Mining Company had been granted an official quotation on the London Stock Exchange.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. A. W. Forde, was carried unanimously. Mr. Forde, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit and Cumrooden Tyebjee were appointed directors. There was a proposal before the meeting to appoint Mr. F. D. Parker on the board, but it was withdrawn, as Mr. Parker said he had not sufficient time at his disposal to give to the interests of the company. Mr. Forbes was re-elected chairman of the company, and Messrs. E. S. Symons and Pestonjee Sorabjee Bharucha were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. There was some other business before the meeting, relating to the manner of dealing with the shares, debentures, or cash received for the sale of mining rights, which, on the chairman's recommendation, was discussed in private.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Cascapedia in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

CONDENSED MILK.—The Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company advise, under date 20th current, a reduction in price, and are now quoting their Swiss Milk at 17s. 6d. per case of four dozen F. O. B. This Company certainly seem determined to maintain the leading position they have so long held in the market, not only by their mode of guarantee—a course which we cannot too highly commend as one calculated to give confidence to every buyer and user of their brand—but also in the matter of price. The guarantee is in the following terms :—"Should any of our goods be found, on arrival at a foreign port, not to be in sound condition, such fact must be reported to us and marks and numbers of the respective cases given. It should be stated in what particular the goods appear defective ; we will then meet any reasonable complaint fairly, and arrange for the return or the disposal of the goods" with the proviso that, "In no instance will any claim be allowed or entertained where goods are not at our disposal or have been sold, as unmerchantable, by auction or otherwise." Condensed milk gradually thickens with age ; this is a matter entirely beyond the control of the manufacturer. Difference in thickness is no evidence of variations in manufacture ; its quality in any case is the same, provided the milk is sound. We guarantee only the *sound* condition of our milk." It would be a great satisfaction to dealers abroad were other perishable goods sold under a somewhat similar warranty, and such a course would, we believe, tend as much to benefit the manufacturer as to make the foreign and colonial buyer feel a perfect confidence in dealing in a brand.—*Australian Trading World.*

THE RAILWAY POLICE.

THE following Resolution has been issued by the Government of Bombay on the working of the Railway police in 1885 :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Portman was in charge nearly the whole year.

2. Cognisable crimes reported numbered 312 against 310 last year ; non-cognisable only 63 against 70. The percentages of convictions to arrests were respectively 70 and 80 against 73 and 79. The combined percentage is 60 against 79. The Superintendent in partial explanation of the falling off refers to a number of cases of passing false coin at stations —26 in all, in only 6 of which convictions were obtained. It is said they are cases in which it is difficult to procure evidence. But it is impossible for Government to say what effect they have had in causing the decrease referred to above, without having before them particulars of the same class of offences last year.

3. The value of property stolen was Rs. 11,338 against Rs. 6,829. Recoveries amounted to 47 per cent., which is a low figure compared with those for the last year and the year before,—68 and 90 respectively. The Superintendent's explanation is hardly sufficient. The difficulties he enumerates must have existed in former years.

4. The only serious crimes reported were two of culpable homicide and one of dacoity. In one of the former a conviction was obtained. No clue to the perpetrators of the latter was found, but for this the Police do not appear to have been to blame.

5. Grain robberies were rare, and the few that occurred were successfully dealt with. The classes of professional thieves—Bhamtias and the like—continue to give trouble, and Government would be glad to have the report on the subject promised by Colonel Portman last year.

6. Particulars of offences against the Railway Laws do not call for any remark. There were 19 cases of opium-smuggling against 14 last year and 20 out of the 22 men arrested were convicted. The remarks of the Superintendent on the delay in paying the informers their rewards, and as to the frequently small amount of these latter, appear to be well founded. The Commissioner should, if he has not already done so, call for explanations in some of the worst of the cases given in the list,—the three from Pachora for instance.

7. The force consisted of 91 officers and 456 men, being an increase of 6 subordinate officers and a decrease of the same number of men. Of the latter 25 were dismissed as against 14 last year. Resignations and numbered 39, most of them being of men under 3 years' service, against 20. The health of the force has not been good this year, nor was it last, for 59 and 60 per cent. respectively were treated in hospital. The Superintendent explains that the strength is kept down to a minimum. There is no reserve. When men fall sick the rest have to do double duty, and some fall sick in their turn. Also the Police are said to be badly housed. It is not surprising after this to find that recruits are not now obtainable of the same quality as formerly. The service cannot be popular. This if sufficiently shown by the large number of resignations and dismissals. The men are not careful to retain their places under the conditions described. It is creditable to them in the circumstances that they have worked as they have. An increase in their numbers, and provision of better housing seem to be somewhat urgently required.

8. The number of the "educated" among the rank and file alone is 364, which gives a very high percentage. Last year it was 330. It seems, therefore, very doubtful if the instructions in para. 5 of the Resolution on last year's report, to include as "educated" only men who can read and write with some degree of fluency, have been attended to. The Commissioner should ascertain whether the return is strictly accurate.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

9. Mr. Vincent was in charge for 10 out of the 12 months ; in the last 2 months there were three changes of which one was due to the lamented death of Mr. Prescott. Mr. Holland, who submits the report was not in charge at all during the year. It is consequently somewhat meagre.

10. There was a small increase in the number of cases reported, cognisable crimes being 235 against 232 last year, and non-cognisable 92 against 83. The percentages of convictions to arrests were this year 79 and 92 against 75 and 90 last year. A good deal of the increase is accounted for by the rise in the number of cases of opium-smuggling, from 4 last year to 36 this. It is satisfactory that in these cases of 34 men arrested 29 were convicted.

11. The value of stolen property was Rs. 3,850 as against Rs. 33,231 last year, when it was abnormally high. The percentage of recoveries was 53 against 69 last year and 37 the year before. The figures are not good, but no doubt thieves on Railway lines have special facilities for getting away with their plunder.

12. As to serious crime, one murder and one dacoity were reported. The former was under trial when the year closed. To the latter no clue was obtained. The Commissioner appears to consider it was a false one.

13. Offences against the Railway rose in number from 26 to 35. The number of convictions obtained was satisfactory. Of 37 men arrested only 3 were discharged by the magistrates.

14. This part of the report is submitted by Mr. Manecksha D Doctor. The force numbered 380 men and 51 officers this year, against 378 and 51 last. Of these 1 officer and 25 men were dismissed being an increase of 1 officer and 10 men over last year. Minor punishments were more by 47 per cent. Both this year and last 28 men resigned. The health of the men was better than that of the G. I. P. men, as only 157, or 38 per cent., were in hospital during the year. Here again there is a complaint that suitable men cannot now be procured. The pay is said to be small. As part of the figures seem to show that the men readily leave the service, and that their conduct while in it is by no means good.

15. Only 131—the same number as last year—out of 380 men are returned as "education." The difference in this respect between the Police of this Railway and those of the G. I. P. is very extraordinary, and is an additional reason for doubting the accuracy of the returns respecting the latter.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA STATE RAILWAY.

16. Major Humfrey was Superintendent throughout the year.

17. Cognisable offences reported numbered 75 this year against 66 last, but non-cognisable were only 10 against 28. The percentage of convictions to arrests in cognisable and non-cognisable cases together, was 79 against 84 last year. The Commissioner attributes the decrease of crime this year partly to the civilising influence of the Railway aided by the efficient state of the Police force. It is observed that opium cases alone account for the increase in cognisable crime, as there were 29 this year against only 10 last.

18. Stolen property amounted to Rs. 1,757 against Rs. 1,960 last year. The percentage of recoveries was good, being 71, though less than last year, when it was 83. It is much higher than on either of the other two Railways, but the whole amount dealt with was much smaller.

19. There was no serious crime reported. The year's offences numbered only 85 altogether : of these one hundred were against the Opium, Abkari and Railway Acts. Of the balance of 37, 31 were ordinary thefts. There is nothing else in the figures to call for remark.

20. This branch of the report is brief and satisfactory. The strength of the force was the same as last year,—62. One man was dismissed and two deserted. Last year there was no dismissal, but there were three resignations. The percentage of the whole force treated in hospital during the year was only 22·5. The Railway provides rooms for the men.

21. The following table gives the results of the working of the three forces during the year and last :—

Name of Railway.	No. of Miles	No. of Offences.		Percentage of Convictions to Arrests.		Value of Property stolen.	
		1884	1885	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
G. I. P. Railway ...	737¾	389	375	79	69	6,829	11,338
B. B. & C. I. Ry. ..	520	305	327	80	83	33,231	3,850
Rajputana Malwa State Railway ...	111½	94	85	84	79	1,960	1,757

Name of Railway.	Percentage of Stolen Property recovered.		Strength of Police.		Cost of Police.		Cost per Mile.	
	1884.	1885	1884	1885	1884.	1885.	1884	1885
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. Railway ...	68	47	548	548	119967	120710	162	165
B. B. & C. I. Ry. ...	69	57	430	432	88,822	84,355	170	162
Rajputana Malwa State Railway ..	83	71	62	62	9,048	8,991	81	80

22. The year's work appears to have been fairly satisfactory. The percentage of convictions to arrests is good on all three lines. That of recovers of stolen property is not so good. It is highest on the Rajputana-Malwa line. On the other lines it is decidedly low.

23. Opium-smuggling has become a very distinctive feature of the year's statistics. The increase in the number of cases—from 28 last year to 84 this —is very remarkable. It is impossible for Government, on the information given in the papers, to say whether it is due simply to increased activity on the part of the Police. The Commissioner, N. D., is of that opinion. It is satisfactory, at any rate that the cases dealt with were very successfully prosecuted.

24. The number of dismissals and resignations in the Police of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, and the high rate of sickness in the former, are matters for some concern. The causes are indicated in the reports under review, and will require to be more seriously considered in the event of there being no improvement in these respects in in the current year's administration.

25. It would be very convenient if the last year's figures were more frequently quoted for purposes of comparison.

(Signed) A. SHEWAN,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

GREEK WAR PREPARATIONS.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

THE situation of affairs in Greece has become very serious, and grave fears are entertained of the outbreak of hostilities on the Thessalian frontier, were the Greek and Turkish troops are facing each other. The Greek Minister of War, accompanied by a brilliant staff, has started for the front ; and a decree has been issued for increasing the strength of the army. It is announced from Athens, moreover, that the Government has chartered four Greek steamers to convey troops to Volo, whence they will proceed to the front. Three battalions, numbering over 3,000 men, now quartered at Athens, will shortly join the army in the field. The other has been received with enthusiasm by the men. Part of the troops stationed on the Turkish frontier are now leaving their winter quarters and camping out. It is intended to move up the first line nearer to the frontier. The second line will be strengthened by fresh detachments of Reservists. Great activity prevails in the Transport Department at the Piræus. Orders have been given for the despatch of war material to Thessaly with great promptitude. The semi-official press continue writing in a warlike tone. On the side of Turkey it is stated that hostilities would be regarded as a relief, in view of the great strain on Turkish resources caused by the present situation.

As regards the attitude of the Powers, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says that there are at present two proposals before them. The first is that Turkey should receive a mandate to address an ultimatum to Greece in the name of the whole of Europe, demanding a complete demobilization within a given time, and threatening hostilities in the event of a refusal. This proposition has little prospect of being accepted, as the Powers dislike giving mandates, although none of them would object to Turkey sending an ultimatum in her own name and acting upon it at her own risk. The second proposal is that the Powers should again demand demobilization within a given short period, to be followed by some more effective demonstration of the International Fleet, and eventually by the departure of the Foreign Ministers, a blockade of the Greek ports, and so forth, measures of pressure which nobody believes will really be put into execution.

The *Times* correspondent in the Austrian capital says :—In Russian circles it is assumed that the conference about to be held at Livadia will bring a peaceful settlement of the Eastern Question. In summoning M. de Nelidoff, as well as M. de Butzow from Athens was therefore perhaps a timely act on the Czar's part. If M. de Butzow should return to Greece with a dissuading message to M. Delyannis, that message, coming directly from the Czar, will have more weight than may have been attached to this diplomatist's former utterances. There is the more reason to believe that the Czar will do his best to prevent Greece from going to war, as Russian diplomacy has notoriously been endeavouring of late to establish the friendliest relations with the Porte.

In the French Chamber, M. de Freycinet, replying to a question whether the difficulty was not one which could be settled by arbitration, said that it was necessary to desire that justice and reason should more and more replace the brutal roar of cannon. But in the Turco-Greek dispute France could take no initiative of this kind. The true arbitration in this case was the European concert—that was to say, the six Great Powers. These Powers had taken up the subject. Arbitration was being carried out, and it was not desirable for any one Power to act individually. France, in the European concert, exercised her influence in the most pacific sense, and with the view of protecting the rights of all.

Later news from Athens says that the attitude of Russia is regarded there with great anxiety. Letters arriving from Epirus state that the Turks believe a conflict to be inevitable and close at hand. The Turkish army on the frontier is constantly receiving reinforcements and fresh supplies of provisions by the Bay of Prevesa. It is added that they maintain a strict attitude of reserve, and avoid every provocation. The document which has been addressed by the British Government to the Powers on the subject of peace is said to be a Confidential Note, which proposes a collective demonstration in the shape of an ultimatum to the Cabinet of Athens. No official answer to it has yet been sent by France.

Reports reached Paris from the Turco-Hellenic frontier to the effect that "a band coming from Greece" has been dispersed by the Ottoman troops in the neighbourhood of Kassandia. Several men have been killed and others taken prisoners by the Turks. There is no confirmation of this report however. Information has been published in Vienna, which throws some light upon the situation on the frontier. If appears that some days back the Greeks occupied the Col de Kute, near Zarkos. The Greeks allege that in doing so they simply returned to a position which they evacuated during the winter cold. The Turkish commander, Eyoub Pasha, and General Retzeb called upon General Sapunzaki to retire before four o'clock p.m. on the 10th of April ; but Sapunzaki, having received reinforcements, refused to do so, and still occupied heights which command the plain of Larissa as far as Turnavo. The Turks meanwhile brought up 7,000 men and several batteries to the foot of the heights, but their commander received orders not to advance for the present. Letters received in Athens from Epirus state that the Turks believe a conflict to be inevitable, and that the troops of Edhem Pasha, inspired by fanaticism and the hope of booty, are prepared to resist a Greek invasion, and all the important points on the shore of Epirus are garrisoned by Albanian troops. The Turkish army on the frontier is constantly receiving reinforcements and fresh supplies of provisions by the Bay of Prevesa. It is added that they maintain a strict attitude of reserve and avoid every provocation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes in regard to the attitude of the Powers :—

At present what seems clear is that England and Germany are the only Powers who are in earnest ; but that, as they are bound to act in concert with the other Powers, the most they can do is to count on the civilising influence of the Railway aided by the efficient state of the Police force. It is observed that opium cases alone account for the increase in cognisable crime, as there were 29 this year against only 10 last.

18. Stolen property amounted to Rs. 1,757 against Rs. 1,960 last year. The percentage of recoveries was good, being 71, though less than last year, when it was 83. It is much higher than on either of the other two Railways, but the whole amount dealt with was much smaller.

19. There was no serious crime reported. The year's offences numbered only 85 altogether : of these one hundred were against the Opium, Abkari and Railway Acts. Of the balance of 37, 31 were ordinary thefts. There is nothing else in the figures to call for remark.

20. This branch of the report is brief and satisfactory. The strength of the force was the same as last year,—62. One man was dismissed and two deserted. Last year there was no dismissal, but there were three resignations. The percentage of the whole force treated in hospital during the year was only 22·5. The Railway provides rooms for the men.

21. The following table gives the results of the working of the three forces during the year and last :—

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th May, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·750
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	739
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·7
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	189

* From midnight to midnight.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette* April, 23).

Admiralty, 20th April, 1886.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Capt and Bvt Major W Campbell to be Major, vice Suther, promoted. Dated 5th April, 1886.

Lieut W F Trotter to be Capt, vice Campbell. Dated 5th April, 1886.

Admiralty, 21st April, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, and 30th April, 1877—

Fleet Engr J Ferguson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dated 20th April, 1886.

Admiralty, 22nd April, 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—

Comdr A J V Collins has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Capt. Dated 22nd April, 1886.

THE PIMLICO POISONING CASE.

THE hearing of the Pimlico Poisoning Case closed on Saturday, when Judge Wills summed up :—

The Judge, in commencing his summing-up, said, before he addressed himself to the facts, he wished to say a word on public grounds with regard to the exercise of the right of the Attorney-General to reply in these cases. The right had existed for generations, and although it appeared an anomaly it was certain not to be abused. With regard to the course the Crown had pursued in presenting no evidence against Mr. Dyson, and offering him as a witness instead of treating him as a prisoner, he wished to say that he did not think the interests of the prisoner now under consideration had suffered from that course. No one could doubt that if Mr. Dyson had stood in the dock that he would have had a great deal to get rid of, he meant circumstances of uncommon suspicion under which he made the purchase of the chloroform. That was given against the prisoner, and he was relieved from those considerations. Therefore the case was to be looked at from beginning to end, that whatever Mr. Dyson's part was in the tragedy, Mr. Dyson must be regarded as innocent of the matter. He thought the course that was taken had conduced to the ends of justice. Proceeding to sum up, he said the history of these two lives they would have to consider, and the death of one of whom formed the immediate subject of their inquiry. In the year 1875, when the deceased married the prisoner, who was a French woman, and afterwards she was sent to school. In 1878 they went to live together at Herne-hill. In 1880 the deceased seemed to have some trouble with his teeth. They were, as the deceased's father had said, run into one another which he supposed meant that there was some unhealthy inflammation.

THE BARTLETT HOUSEHOLD.

In 1880 he insured his life. He was then in excellent health, and was accepted as a first-class life by an insurance office. In 1881 a child was born, under circumstances which were very remarkable, and as to which the evidence they had heard to-day was to his mind of considerable importance. He would not conceal from them that from an early period of his study of that case he was struck with one fact, and he thought that before the end of this case some important light would be thrown upon it by the fact which was scarcely mentioned in those depositions. But for the memorandum accompanying the depositions which were read before the coroner he should have known nothing of the fact that after this man's death. A certain article was found in his pocket. It was an unpleasant subject, and the case was full of unpleasant subjects. There was one unpleasant subject which could not be dismissed either, and that was that there was a very unpleasant book which formed one of the articles of his domestic furniture. Whatever shame there might be about the possession of and reading of such books, it should not fall, too heavily upon the wife. One could scarcely think that in any decent household such books should be found. If they were offered to her for her daily food it was no wonder that she should taken them. Apparently there were people who could read those books who could see no shame in them. Ann Walker, who seemed a very respectable woman, said there was not a word that was immortal or improper from beginning to end. It had been his unpleasant duty to look at that book, and he entertained an entirely different opinion. There was one passage in the book which instructed the ladies and gentlemen of our land to whom this outpouring of purity was addressed in the last means of obtaining abortion, and yet the author of the book said it was written with an honest desire to promote purity. He could not situating there as an English judge allow such garbage to pass under his notice without expressing his disgust. The book scattered its poison and did its mischief. Women of the present day were used to strange things, things which would startle men in his boyhood, and they came to this court day after day to listen to matters which men of nature age like himself and the jury could not hear without shame. If they cared cared to verify what he said would give them the reference. This book brought an element of pity into this case for the wretched woman who was the wife of a man who would throw it in her way and encourage her to read it. But there were sterner matters to consider in the case. It was true that a particular passage recommended abstinence, but when he looked over the book he saw beyond doubt what its real character was. He had learnt that morning what was the natural consequence of indulgence in literature of that kind.

THE SHADOW ON THEIR PATH.

Mr. and Mrt. Bartlett, however, seemed to live in unbroken happiness. They had the misfortune to make the acquaintance of the Rev. George Dyson. His lordship said he used the word unfortunate advisedly, because but for that acquaintance they would probably have been living happily together now. He most earnestly impressed upon the jury the conviction that Mr. Dyson was guiltless of of complicity in murder or designs of murder. Whatever else they might think, however, it was not a pleasant spectacle, that of a Christian minister, becoming an intimate friend of this family, discussing and entering into these unwholesome conversations about two wives—one for companionship and another for service—gradually becoming the intimate friend on both husband and wife, addressing to that wife the words of an unballowed and unchristian affection kissing, according to his own showing, in the presence of the husband ; and under the guise of giving lessons—as to which the evidence was very slight—passing hour after hour with her ; letting her sit at his knee with with her head resting on his lap and justifying all this by the miserable pretext of listening to the morbid nonsense of the husband ; and finally excepting the husbands invitation to succeed him when he should be no more. If such talk did take place in the presence of the Rev. George Dyson, the Rev. George Dyson should have put his foot down upon it and stamped it out. Gentlemen continued the learned judge) when a young wife and young men get discussing, whether

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

A DECLINE of ¼ in Consols to 101 is the only alteration advised in Reuter's financial telegram in connection with the stocks usually quoted. Bar Silver has receded 1-16d. per oz. to 45 13-16d., but the movement has apparently had no effect on Indian Securities.

In Mincing Lane yesterday Linseed and Rapeseed were both reported firm with a partial advance of 6d. per quarter. Wheat Reuter gives as unchanged both in London and Liverpool.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, with sales of 12,000 bales, including 700 Surats. Prices were unaltered in every particular, both for spot Cotton and arrivals; but from New York a decline is advised of 1-16 cent in ready Mid-Uplands and 8 points in Futures, due no doubt to the large receipts. The following are the figures to date:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' Receipts...	9,000	1,000	2,200	8,000
Three days' do.	13,000	3,000	4,000	12,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	5,039,000	4,655,700	4,728,600	5,705,000

The Cotton market in Bombay to-day has been quite at a stand-still, so far as fresh business for export goes. Shippers guided by the American advices are holding off in anticipation of a decline, but sellers refuse to lower their prices in the meantime, the tenor of the reports from up-country giving them no encouragement to do so.

WHEAT is firm at previous prices. Considerable competition exists for ready parcels, but in forward delivery there is next to nothing doing.

SEEDS are unaltered.

FREIGHTS are quiet and practically unchanged. The s. s. Guildford is reported for Genoa and Marseilles at 28s. 9d., with the option of Trieste and Venice at 30s., payable here at 2s. per rupee. The Hughenden has been fixed for Genoa only at 28s.

EXCHANGE has been weaker than ever to-day. No private bills are offering, and with silver cheaper in London there has been nothing from any quarter to afford support to the market. For delivery during the monsoon months Bank telegraphic is not quoted better than 1s. 5⅛d.; in fact, without cover in view the Banks are not sellers. Closing rates for ready bills are:—

		per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 5 1d.	
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s 5 15-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 9-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	... 1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	... 198¾	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is the same in every respect. Fours Rs. 97 11-6, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills continue very firm, and in some instances are again rather dearer. Bombay Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 50 better. Press shares are slightly firmer as a rule.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following remarks on the Indian Wheat trade from the *Economist* are interesting, not that they tell us anything we do not already know on this side, but they show the attention the matter is attracting in Europe. As regards the flour-producing question, our London contemporary too is slightly misinformed. The flour made from Indian wheat solely is as capable of admixture with other flour as wheat and to quite as much advantage to the consumer.

OUR IMPORTS OF WHEAT FROM INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—For some months past our imports of wheat from India have enormously increased, while those from the United States have decreased to a great extent. In fact, so much progress have these two movements made, that if continued, they will before long displace the latter country altogether from its dominant position as a supplier of wheat to this market. In the six months ending March 31, we imported from India 7,486,000 cwts. of wheat, as against only 4,024,000 cwts. in the same period of the preceding year; while our imports from America were only 5,934,000 cwts. against 10,294,000 cwts. This is shown month by month by the following figures:—

IMPORTS of *WHEAT* into ENGLAND from:—

	United States.		British India.	
	1885-6. Cwts.	1884-5. Cwts.	1885-6. Cwts.	1994-5. Cwts.
March	2,217,00 ..	1,995,000 ...	746,000 ..	598,000
February ..	792,000 ..	2,485,000 ...	1,043, 00 ..	452,000
January ...	520,000 ..	2,567,000 ..	1,45.,00 ..	681,000
December..	734,000 ..	1,408,000 ..	1,827, 00 ..	701,000
November..	480,000 ..	774,000 ..	4,101,000 ..	711,000
October	1,191,000 ..	1,035,0-0 ..	1,317,000 ..	881,000
	5,934,0.9	10,264,000	7,486,000	4,024,000

Of course, in addition to wheat America sends us much flour, but this has also fallen off heavily, our imports in the past six months having been only 6,140,000 cwts. as against 4,478,000 *cwts.* India at present does not export flour to this country. There are, of course, several reasons to account for the changes we have indicated. Amongst other things, the exports from India have undoubtedly been stimulated by a fall of, say, 2½ per cent. since October in the value of the rupee as measured in gold. And on the other hand the American exports have been restricted by speculation for the rise at Chicago, which has kept prices at an artificially high level, and by an advance in railway rates from the West to the seaboard. But there is one influence that is exercising an effect that is sure to increase, and to prove permanent. We refer to the continued and rapid growth of the system of roller-milling. By this system the hard Indian wheats can be used to form an excellent "bottom wheat," which was not the case under the old system, when American wheat was chiefly used for that purpose. And, in fact, the very qualities that acted to the detriment of Indian wheat a few years ago, viz., its extreme dryness and hardness, are now, under the new system, which will soon be almost universal for large operations, decided factors in its favour.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Inchborva, 1,487 tons, Captain J. W. Eno, sailed yesterday for Leghorn, &c., with a general cargo.

THE s. s. City of Carthage, 1,716 tons, Captain W. M. Grieve, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with its original cargo.

THE s. s. Shah Jehan, 1,035 tons, Captain J. L. Leftwich, sails to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. Co.'s s. s. Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (8th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Whitehouse, Surgeon Milne, Hobfield and 220 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. I. M. S.S. INVESTIGATOR.

H. M. I. M. s.s. Investigator, Commander Carpenter, R. N., has returned from a survey in the Mergui Archipelago; she arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 5 o'clock from Rangoon (24th April) and Colombo (6th May), and will go into the Government Dockyard for repairs. She expects to leave Bombay some time next October.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S Ravenna ...	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Inchgarvie..	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Mameluke..	1755	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Beresford ..	1414	W. Howell.....	...	.....
,, Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1590	Tait	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Amana	2131	J. C. Main	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Victoria.....	2207	W. Russell.....	...	W & A Graham.
,, Angers	2077	Pinkham	..	Ralli Bros.
,, Victory	1846	Elevate	..	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Orpington ..	1497	W. Peterson....	...	Captain.
,, Loodiana ...	2147	A. P. Turner ..	..	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Khiva	1509	S. Baron	..	P. & O. Co.
,, Guildford ...	1475	T. D. Moffat	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Sumatra.....	1405	Worcester	..	P. & O. Co.
,, Cascapedia .	1324	W. A. Fraser ..	..	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
10	Rosetta (s)	Brady	London.
11	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyen ..	Kurrachee, May 13.
	Chittagong (s)	Pongall	Newport, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	Inchborva (s)	Eno	Legborn, &c.
	C. of Carthage (s).	Grieve	Kurrachee.

The s. s. Shah Jehan, obtained her port-clearance yesterday:—

The following vessels began to loading yesterday:—
Steamer St. Bernard, for Dunkirk.
,, Dunbar, for Hull.
,, Bryn Glas, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Burava, for Zanzibar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

White Rose—625 cwts myrabollams, G Jaithanie; 100 bales cotton, B Samjee and Co; 340 cwts myrabollams, P Kewal.
Victoria s—49 bales hemp M Goculdas; 15 cwts bristles.
Merton Hall s—100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, T Govindaram; 100 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, K Daya; 8,320 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 51 bales cotton, D Amarchund; 30 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—150 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 135 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Loodiana s—2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 330 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 8 bales hides, C Jehangir; 8 bales skins tanned, E Gangjee and Co; 139 cwts scraped ginger, S Ramjee; 50 cwts olibanum, Abdoola M; 30 cwts gum, D Rustomjee.

FOR HULL.

Rialto s—1,000 cwts wheat, Tonssaint and Bontillier.

FOR VENICE.

Gwalior s—264 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Berenice s—250 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
Kildare s—450 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.
Countess s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cascapedia s—1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Taormina s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 6,600 cwts rape-seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Tonssaint and Bontellier.
Orpington s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 472 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Europa s—5,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 900 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 179 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Empire s—510 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Bretwalda s—400 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 108 bales cotton Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dalam Tower s—15,.00 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Riversdale s—700 bales cotton and 450 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Clan Forbes s—473 cwts gingelly seed, Masotti and Co; 2,306 cwts gingelly seed, F Masotti and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Victory s—24,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co, Thorndale s—1,280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Westbourne s—10,000 cwts wheat. Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Angus s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Deepdale s—43,443 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co,

FOR GIBRALTER.

Asia s—2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berenice s—120 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Victoria s—18 cwts roots and 12 cwts gum, Myrah Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nowshera s—112 bales cotton, B Hurdaiall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Templer, Lt, Bl 2nd Lincolnshire Regt, returning from sick leave, from England.
Gore, Lt, Bl 1st West Riding Regt, on duty, from England.
Venner, Lt, Bl 1st Rl Sussex Regt, Prob Indian Staff Corps, from England.
Le Marchand, Lt-Col, R A, on duty, from England.
Paget, Lt, R H A, on duty, from England.
Wilson, Lt-Col, Rl War Regt, on duty, from England.
Sandiland, Lt, Border Regt, on duty, from Dublin.
Burgess, Lt-Col, Bl R A, on duty, from England.
Keelan, Surg-Major, Bo I M S, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Mitchell, Lt, Bo 14th Infy, on leave, to Surat.
Clowes, Lt, Bo 12th Infy, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 12th May 1886.

There will be Riding School for the Mounted Rifles at the Sea-face at 6-30 on the mornings of this day Wednesday the 12th, and Saturday the 15th instant.

As the rifles have to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer annually, all members are requested to return those in their possession to Head-quarters immediately after the Queen's Birthday Parade.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Friday next the 14th instant at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 28, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
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Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. ,,	1,500

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Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0	per month for 24 months.
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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DOLBY—April 9, at Military-road, Cork, the wife of Captain S S O Dolby, A F D, late 93rd Highlanders, prematurely, of a daughter, still born.
PIDGEON—April 9, at Grove Lodge, Ewart-grove, Woodgreen, the wife of Captain A. Pidgeon, of a son.
PRESTON—April 11, at Great Yarmouth, the wife of Major Preston, R A, of a daughter.
ST. CLAIR—April 12, at Southsea, the wife of Major T S St Clair, Garrison Instructor, Southern District, of a daughter.
WODEHOUSE—April 13, at Old Lakenham, Norwich, the wife of Lieut-Colonel K Berkeley Wodehouse, 1st H L I, of a son.
WOGAN-BROWNE—April 9, at Whitegates, Frimley, the wife of Captain Wogan-Browne, 3rd Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AYLMER—MONTGOMERY—April 13, at Clearwell Church, John Algernon Aylmer, Captain, 4th Dragoon Guards, of Courtown, county Kildare, Ireland, to Blanche (Mrs. George Montgomery), third daughter of T Evelcish Wyndham, Esq., of Clearwell Court, Gloucestershire.
FOSSE—BELL—March 25, at St Ann's Toronto, Frederick Montague de la Fosse, son of the late Charles E de la Fosse, Captain Royal Artillery, to Mary Janet Graham, second daughter of the late Thomas Bell, Esq., Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

CLEMENTS—April 11, suddenly, at Belmont, East Hoathly, Sussex, Caroline Sarah, wife of H Topham Clements, late Captain 13th Hussars, and daughter of the late Captain Lucius Smith, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 53.
FLETCHER—April 8, at 5, Cambridge-Road, Brighton, Judith, widow of Lieut-Colonel Fletcher, Grenadier Guards, in her 91st year.
GRAY—April 6, at the Hotel du Louvre, Paris, Major-General William Gray, Her Majesty's Indian Army, retired, aged 61.
HALL—April 13, at Heighington, Durham, Colonel George Hall, in his 79th year.
MACDONNELL—April 14, at Hackbridge Lodge, Carshalton, Surrey, Emily Rutson, beloved wife of Lieut-General Sir Alexander Macdonnell, K C B, aged 44.
PICKFORD—April 13, William Henry Pickford, formerly Surgeon-Major Grenadier Guards, and late Surgeon-Major, Scots Guards, in his 82nd year.
SPRING—April 13, at Malta, Lieut Charles Gordon Spring, R N, eldest son of the late Brevet Lieut-Colonel Spring, and Mary Spring, Lunesdale House, Chichester.
TURNER—April 9, at Culverlands, Farnham, Surrey, General John Turner, C B, Colonel Commandant, R A.

AMERICA.

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—RICE—March 23, at San Francisco, James Lawrence Watson, Glen Ellen, California (formerly of Bengal), to Helen Cornelia, daughter of the late Dr de Witt Rice, of San Francisco.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHESNEY—May 3, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieutenant H F Chesney, R E, of a son.
FORBES—May 3, at Belgaum, the wife of Major H F Gordon-Forbes, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.
HICKIE—May 6, at "Bairdville Lodge," Simla, the wife of W C Hickie, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, P W D, of a son.

DEATH.

CORBET—May 3, at Shahkote, near Peshawur (his birthday), from sunstroke, Dr W H Corbett, Deputy Surgeon-General, Medical Staff, aged 53 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

WHEN Mr. D. Barbour, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, writes on "The Theory of Bimetallism and the effects of the partial demonetization of Silver on England and India," he is careful to point out that he is giving expression only to his personal views, and not to those of the Government of India. As such the public will accept his book, without, however, any longer affecting astonishment at the marked tendency to bi-metallism which has been exhibited by the Government of late. Mr. Barbour writes very clearly, with strong convictions, but with none of the ill-regulated enthusiasm of many who have taken up the theory which he advocates. If he has failed to say anything essential on the subject that is new, this is because so many have gone before him. He has, however, put some elements in the bi-metallists' case in a new aspect. For instance, the prevalent belief that they aim by means of a mere fiat at decreeing that gold shall, till the crack of doom, be exchangeable against silver, at the rate of one to fifteen-and-a-half, is put into a form which, as a form at all events, makes smaller demands upon our belief in the power of legislatures or conventions to fix the price of commodities. The bi-metallists, Mr. Barbour insists, do not wish to fix the market price of a commodity by law; they merely advocate a system of currency which has the advantage of rendering the market ratio of gold and silver very nearly constant. This is a statement of the case which deserves notice, inasmuch as, if it is valid, it will free the bi-metallists of what has all along been one of the leading imputations against them—the imputation that they contemplate attempting to fix the price of the precious metals by law. Mr. Barbour says that they ask nothing of the kind. The States which become parties to a bi-metallic compact would, he says, simply undertake to freely coin both gold and silver if brought to them, and to accept indifferently in payment of money due to it, coins of either metal, the relative amounts of coin required to discharge a debt being determined by the fixed ratio. It is their belief, apparently, that the ratio at which the State would accept the two metals would determine the ratio at which they would be accepted in the market at large; and it is also their belief, apparently, that to fix the State ratio by law, is not the same thing as to fix the market ratio by law, notwithstanding that if there is any validity in their theory the latter must be determined by the former. Whether constancy in the market ratio would be a certain result of this law-created constancy in the State ratio is a question for discussion. And whether there is any distiuction between a price directly created by law, and a price resulting from a particular arrangement of the currency by law, may also be discussed. It is well that Mr. Barbour has given prominence to his new reading of an old project. Coming from him it will be received with attention, and the question whether or not the State can after all determine how many rupees shall run to the sovereign ought to be brought a stage nearer being answered by the clear and in some respects novel way in which he has propounded it.

Mr. Barbour's reading of the currency history of the past fifteen years is, from the point of view of Indian interests, less gloomy than that which some other eminent servants of the Crown in this country have given. Not that he entirely adopts the belief which has had currency for some time past that the fall in the value of silver has stimulated the trade of India. Upon this point, however, it is interesting to compare Mr. Barbour's conclusions with an important saving clause in the argument put forward by Mr. Maclean in his article on "Boycotted Silver." Mr. Maclean, it will be remembered, qualified his proposition that India benefits by low exchange with the admission that it would fall to the ground at once if the assumption that the rupee had up to this time maintained its full value for purposes of domestic as distinguished from foreign trade was disproved. Mr. Barbour, with no argument of Mr. Maclean before his eyes, has done something to strengthen this assumption. He shows, in the first place, that the prices of the principal articles of export have not appreciably risen, the course of prices, in fact, having in the main been for some years downwards. Such also has been the case in the interior, where the price of food grains has generally fallen during the last decade. An inquiry into the rate of wages points equally to the conclusion that the stability of the rupee in India has not been shaken. Skilled labour, indeed, is dearer, but this is the natural result of increased activity in the construction of railways and public works. The result, then, is that the fall in the value of silver has had no considerable effect in raising wages or prices in India, or, to use Mr. Maclean's words, the rupee has up to this time maintained its full value for purposes of domestic as distinguished from foreign trade. On the other hand, Mr. Barbour does something to discredit the "stimulating" theory by showing that it was not until five years after the fall in silver occurred that there was a remarkable increase in exports. It will be necessary for the advocates of this theory to admit that the Suez Canal, the reduction of freights, and the railways have had at least something to do with the growth of the Indian export trade. On the import side the facts are little in accord with the calculations of economists more careful to argue about things as they ought to be than about things as they are. The import trade, in spite of many calculations to the contrary, has been well maintained. The fall of the value of the rupee in exchange has, as Mr. Barbour shows, been more than counterbalanced by the fall in gold prices, so that the people of India now get their imports more cheaply, even under a silver standard, than they formerly did. This is true so far as it goes; but it fails to take account of the undoubted checks which the import trade periodically undergoes through the quasi-panics concerning exchange. Whether trade done under the conditions thus set forth is advantageous to the home producer is a question with which Mr. Barbour is not immediately concerned. But the home producer has not been silent upon the point, and he shows a growing disposition to attribute half his difficulties to disturbances in the ratio of exchange between gold and silver.

In this view of the situation it seems less for the interests of India than for those of England and her neighbours that bi-metallism need be resorted to. England, with a contracting currency, and India with an expanding currency, both suffer, but Mr. Barbour, who is prepared with elaborate illustrations of his theory, asserts that the evils attendant upon an expanding are less serious than those attendant upon a contracting currency. The argument, then, ought to impress England first of all. Whether this is a correct view or not, it is politic, since England will be much more ready to face the question since her own interests are involved in it than if India were the only sufferer. Mr. Barbour's remedy is a bi-metallic union—not worldwide, inasmuch as that is out of the question, but one wide enough to give a stable ratio to the two metals. Universal bi-metallism would ensure this, but that is a dream beyond realization. A group of countries, or even a single country, would suffice, according to Mr. Barbour; the only condition is that both metals be coined freely and accepted at a fixed ratio, and that the currency be so extensive that it will afford complete scope for the play of the two metals according as one or the other is overproduced or underproduced without the country becoming completely denuded of either metal. A convenient group would be found in England, France, Germany and the United States; but there have been indications recently that Germany cannot be reckoned upon to take her part in such an arrangement; and in the absence of the news from Washington which is so long in coming, it is impossible to count upon the co-operation of the United States. France is bound by her own arrangements with the Latin Union, and it is therefore difficult to indicate where the parties to an international agreement are to be found. The question then is narrowed to this—whether England alone, by consenting to free coinage and to the acceptance of silver in the ratio of fifteen and a half to gold, could bring the rupee to its old value. There is much virtue in the "if" with which Mr. Barbour qualifies his estimate of the capacity of a single country to bring stability into the relations between the two metals. But no merely *doctrinaire* assertion of the impossibility of decreeing the ratio between two metals should withhold from consideration such an estimate as this when it comes before us with the *imprimatur* of the Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

THE comparatively close division in the House of Lords on the appointment of a successor to Lord Redesdale seems to indicate that the Duke of Buckingham's admirable qualities as a plain man of business have been inadequately appreciated. He has been elected Chairman of Committees, but by only 122 votes to 103, and it would be interesting to know what competing peer ran him so closely. People in Madras, where kindly recollections of the Duke have not been obliterated by an extravagant regard for his successor, will be disposed to say that no better appointment could have been made. The Duke of Buckingham, if less learned in the lore of Parliaments than Lord Redesale, is free from his eccentricities. He has tact, patience, and common sense, and is in every way fitted for an appointment which, if it makes no demand upon statesmanship, requires at least those other qualities in whoever endeavours to fill it.

ANOTHER correspondent to-day takes up the case of the postal peons, who, it is pretty clear, are clothed not wisely but much too well for the hot weather. The only pity is that the harsh rule which prohibits Government servants from contributing to the press prevents these daily attendants upon our necessities from stating their own views of the matter. Like all men of letters, they are patient and uncomplaining, and have probably philosophy enough to speak respectfully even of the hot weather. Possibly they would defend the discretion of the department in the matter by citing the admirable custom of the mendicant gentry of Madrid, who find a thick cloak as well adapted for keeping out the heat of August as the cold of January. But none of them have dropped us a hint to that effect, and those of them who have been sounded on the subject, confess that they are a trifle hotter with their coats on than without. Correspondents with a keen scent (see, by the way, how admirably one of them deals with this delicate subject to-day) hint that there are other signs of sudorific warmth on these honest letter-carriers than meet the eye, and if that is so we can only ask who deemed it necessary that one more should be added to the rich and many odours of Bombay?

IT is some satisfaction to us in India—though it by no means astonishes us—to learn that the cholera outbreak at Brindisi, though it was deemed a good excuse for imposing quarantine measures, is proved to have been of local origin. According to one correspondent it has "filtered down" from Northern Italy—a far more likely hypothesis at all events than any which would assume that it had been imported from Bombay, where as a matter of fact there has been no case of cholera for weeks past, and where the mortality returns are just now almost as favourable as an average English and much more favourable than an Italian town could show. Our sympathies are of course with any continental nation visited with cholera; but we may be excused some gratification if, when it does appear in an Italian city, there are obvious proofs that it is of local origin. We are in no need of proof that cholera is not carried to Europe in steamers sailing from Indian ports. But the continental authorities are very much in need of evidence in that direction, and on this occasion the proof seems clear enough to satisfy even them.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

By the invitation of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, the representatives of the Press paid a visit to South Kensington yesterday, to inspect the progress of the arrangements for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Sir Philip himself conducted the company through the various courts. The Colonial Agents also attended, and gave the visitors much interesting information concerning the exhibits to be displayed in the courts of their respective Colonies. This latest inspection confirmed the impression already formed a few weeks ago by those who had then visited the building, that as a mere show the present Exhibition will surpass all its predecessors, as it will also in manifold interest and instructiveness. Moreover, in no previous Exhibition, as Sir Philip justly remarked, has so much care been taken to render everything as intelligible as possible to the general public. Its usefulness in knitting together the colonies and mother country cannot be over-estimated.

Great progress has been made in the arrangements during the last three weeks. Several of the sections are all but ready. The decorations are everywhere virtually complete. Indeed, Sir Philip assured his visitors that no Exhibition with which he has had to deal has been so far advanced so close on the day of opening.

The Queen and Princesses, and the illustrious and distinguished personages forming the suite of the Royal Party on the opening day (May 4th), will pass under a covered way leading from the Exhibition Road to the Albert Hall in which the inaugural ceremony will be held. So exceptionally important is the occasion considered, that Lord Tennyson has been induced to compose an ode, which Sir Arthur Sullivan has set to music. This will be sung at the opening ceremony by Madame Albani, who is a Canadian by birth. The great primadonna will also sing "Home, Sweet Home."

The Indian section was the first visited by Sir Philip Owen and his company, and in this department it was seen that little remained to be accomplished. The central gallery bordered with screens in carved woodwork from the various provinces of India will form a public promenade, the main passage through it, except for a magnificently carved pigeon-house from Bombay, being quite free from exhibits. Particularly worthy of note in the Indian Department is the exhibition of silver ornaments from Madras. The vestibule beyond the Entrance Hall has been converted into a great Durbar tent by Mr. Purdon Carke, who has draped the lofty hall with long light cloths of Indian make, of simple and tasteful patterns. Around the hall are being arranged thirty life-sized figures of the various types of natives who form the bulk of the Indian army, all clothed in the uniform of their respective regiments. A very attractive and conspicuous feature of the Indian department will be the Indian Jungle scene, constructed by Mr. Rowland Ward, which in a very limited space collects the scenery and life found scattered over an area of many thousand square miles. Adjoining this are trophies designed to represent generally the fauna and flora of India by representative animals and birds, picturesquely grouped in illustration of their life and habits. The Commandant of the military forces of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who was with Sir Philip, directed the attention of the Press representatives to the marvellously carved screen presented by the Nizam.

A notable feature of the Exhibition is the collective tea house, where Indian and Chinese tea may be obtained. There will also be a Ceylon tea house, the Prince of Wales being anxious to place all kinds on an equal footing in order to give no cause for jealousy.

After the Press representatives had been conducted through the Exhibition, they were entertained at lunch by Sir Philip Owen, who, in proposing the health of the Prince of Wales, the Executive President, said the Exhibition was entirely due to His Royal Highness's initiative. He hoped that what they had seen of the enterprise and resources of India and the Colonies would prove the means of uniting them more closely to Great Britain and Great Britain more closely to them. On no occasion had the Colonies shown so much energy in responding to the invitation of the Prince of Wales. We ought therefore, said Sir Philip, to promote the interests of the Colonies, as by so doing we respond to the warm and energetic interest which they have displayed in this enterprise. The members of the different Executive Commissions will be introduced to the Queen in the entrance hall of the Exhibition immediately on the arrival of the Royal Party. The route taken by the Royal procession will be lined with stands erected specially for Colonists in London, so as to enable them to see Her Majesty as near as possible. The London Press Club has offered to elect as honorary members any members of the Indian or Colonial Press who may visit London for the Exhibition. The Editor of the *Overland Mail* proposed the health of Sir Philip, which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

POSTAL PEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to supplement the remarks made by "S" in your paper this morning about the Postal peons? Each man is supposed to receive one of those "Bull's wool" suits every year, but having to pay the department for it, he may practically be said to receive one almost every two years. He is on duty every day, Sundays included, so has no time to wash his suit; but the peon who delivers my letters told me this morning confidentially that he does something—he turns his suit inside out *every fortnight*, and "thanks God for clean linen." I have now bought a long pole with a net at the end of it.—I have, &c.,
May 11. M. K. L. N.

PANDEMONIUM AT THE BUNDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The old saying that "One-half the world knows not how the other half lives" was presented to my mind in a fresh and curious phase on several occasions recently while witnessing the shipping and landing of cargoes in the Prince's Dock, in contrast with the bunders to the south. In a vague and general way it has hitherto struck me that Bombay was a big, busy city, where a great deal of work is done; but visits to the above-noted places helped me to realize these facts clearly.

The Prince's Dock had fifteen or sixteen large vessels busily discharging and loading; lines of lo

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

EXPECTED REJECTION OF THE BILL.

LONDON, MAY 10, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Bill to make better provision for the future government of Ireland. In doing so, he reviewed the course which he had personally pursued in connection with the scheme for granting Home Rule to Ireland. He examined the objections of some of his supporters and intimated his willingness, when the Bill is in Committee, to consider the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. He suggested that the Irish members' appearance at Westminster be restricted to debates on Imperial taxation, and that an Anglo-Irish Committee be appointed to consider Imperial questions.

The Marquis of Hartington then moved the rejection of the Bill. He declared that the measure would be injurious and unsatisfactory to Irish Nationalists, and proposed the gradual extension of local self-government to Ireland.

LONDON, MAY 11.

In the House of Commons last night, the debate on the second reading of the Bill for the future government of Ireland was adjourned until Thursday next.

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain is dissatisfied with the concessions made by Mr. Gladstone, and will vote against the Bill.

It is generally expected that the Marquis of Hartington's motion for the rejection of the second reading of the Bill will be carried.

THE CROFTERS BILL.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Trevelyan's Bill granting to the Crofters compensation for permanent improvements, fixity of tenure, and means of obtaining fair rent, was read a third time.

THE LIVERPOOL EXHIBITION.

Her Majesty the Queen has left for Liverpool for the purpose of formally opening the International Exhibition, which ceremony will take place to-day.

Her Majesty is to remain the guest of the City for two nights.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, MAY 10.

The King has to-day accepted the resignation of M. Delyannis' Ministry.

His Majesty afterwards summoned M. Tricoupis, but he has declined to undertake the task of forming a new Cabinet.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEES IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, MAY 10, MIDNIGHT.

The Duke of Buckingham has been appointed Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords by 122 against 103 votes.

ANGLO-SPANISH CONVENTION.

A Convention between England and Spain, concerning which negotiations have been so long carried on, has at last been signed.

It grants to England the treatment of the most favoured nation, and in return admits Spanish wines of 30 degrees alcoholic strength at a duty of one shilling.

APPOINTMENT IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

Mr. St. George Tucker, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, goes to Burma, to assist Mr. Bernard.

THE CASHMERE INSTALLATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUMMOO, MAY 10.*

The Maharaja replied as follows to the speech of Mr. Plowden:—Mr. Plowden, Your High[illegible]ess, Sirdars, and Gentlemen,—I have, in the [illegible] place, to offer my most heartfelt thanks [illegible] the Viceroy of Her Most Gracious Majesty [illegible]h-Empress, and you, Mr. Plowden, His Ex[illegible] a representative, for the valuable *khillut* [illegible]ich I have been honored on this auspicious [illegible] I must also thank my sincere old friend, [illegible] Aitchison, for the presents he has sent [illegible] of the warm interest he takes in me [illegible]ell-being of my State. In the next [illegible]o express my deep sense of obligation [illegible] honored friend and guest, for the [illegible]you have taken in coming up here to [illegible] the ceremony with your presence and to [illegible]ance its joyous and festive character. I [illegible]pe you will not measure the pleasure I feel [illegible]t your company and my desire to render you comfortable by the meagreness of the arrangements I have been able to provide for you in this inconvenient season. Grateful as I feel for the congratulations of the Paramount Power, my fellow Chiefs, friends, and well-wishers, I do not know how to give adequate expression to the depths of my grief, at the demise of my lamented father, his Highness the late Maharajah. While joining with you in the festivities proper to this occasion, I cannot divest myself of the anxieties inseparable from a due sense of the grave and onerous responsibilities that have now devolved on my shoulders during the eight months that have elapsed. Since I took up the reins of government in my hands, I have been able to mark the outlines of reforms, which I consider are necessary for the welfare of my subjects. The steps I have taken, and the measures I have carried out are initialled in this direction, and have, I trust, convinced my people and the well-wishers of my house that, above all things, the happiness of my subjects alone is what I have set before myself as the main object of my administration and the mainspring of my actions. I rejoice that within the short period of my rule I have been able to remove several restrictions which used to hamper trade and industry within my dominions, and to relieve my people generally, and the cultivating classes in particular, of several taxes and imposts at a considerable sacrifice to the revenues of the State. I have taken measures to allot a sufficient sum for improving roads and communications in my territory as well as for providing medical aid for the sick and poor. I have devised means for increasing the efficiency of the administration of civil and criminal justice, and to that end have made it independent of the interference of the executive. The various departments of the State have been reorganised or are undergoing reconstruction on practical principles. No efforts have been spared to improve the administration agency by the regular payment of suitable salaries, and by the adoption and enforcement of such rules as are calculated to secure the maximum of honesty and efficiency in the public service. I have also established municipalities in the two provincial capitals of Srinagar and Jummoo. Arrangements have been made to organise a revenue survey and settlement and an educational department, the first to provide for an improved and equitable method of collecting the revenue, and the latter to impart practical and useful course of instruction to my people. I also feel it a pleasant duty to publicly acknowledge on this occasion my obligations to my honored friend, Sir C. Aitchison, for the trouble he has been taking in helping me with the services of officers required by me to carry out some of the necessary reforms. I now ask you all to join with me in praying to the Almighty that He may safely guide me in the path of my duty, and crown with success my earnest endeavours to secure to all classes of my subjects the blessings of a good and just government, and to brighten the reputation of my house for sincere and unswerving loyalty to the British Crown.

MAY 11.

Presents through representatives from native principalities were received in special Durbar last evening. Afterwards there was a dinner, followed by a Llama dance and fireworks.

There was a grand review this morning of 8,000 troops.

The festivities conclude to-day.

* Delayed in transmission.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 11.

It is stated that the Zemindar of the Bodynaikanur intends to file a suit against the Government for false imprisonment for defamation of character and pecuniary loss sustained in connection with the Garstin dacoity, and will claim three lakhs as damages.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here yesterday evening.

MAY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 8th instant.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 10.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino arrived here this afternoon from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Bokhara arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening,

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nuddea, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

LISBON, MAY 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 8th instant.

ADEN, MAY 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Poscidon, which left Bombay on the evening of the 3rd inst., arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 15-16
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		71⅛
4½ „ „		74½
3 „	Consols for account	101
3½ „	Sterling loan	101⅝
4½ „	French Rentes	109
Bar Silver		45 13-16

Arrivals—Othello, Pandora, Inchulva and Friary.

THE telegram of the Prince of Wales's speech to the Viceroy was transmitted *gratis* by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Earl of Dufferin and Mr. Justice Scott were elected non-resident members.

THE telegraph line from Moulmein to Myaddy, being the British section of the Moulmein Bangkok telegraph, was completed on the 25th March. The work on the Siamese section from Raheng is being vigorously prosecuted by that Government, and will, it is expected, be completed before the rains.

THREE Japanese officers, Capt. Fukushimo, Lieut Tanouchi, and Doctor Sugenoya have arrived in Calcutta, deputed by their Government to study the military institutions of India. A British officer will be nominated to attend them.

THE Baghdad Government have officially notified, under date 3rd April, that during the anticipated ravages of locusts, the export of grain and provisions of all kinds from that Wilaiyat has been stopped. The order is in force till the 15th May, when the subject will be reconsidered.

THE Amir of Kabul has been ill, but is now reported to have recovered. He has appeared again in Durbar.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission were still at Chaharshamba on the 30th April. All well.

AT Herat considerable loss of life and property was caused by the snowstorm of the 29th March.

IT is stated that the Eastern frontier line between China and Burma has been satisfactorily arranged, and hopes are entertained that an agreement will very shortly be arrived at with regard to the north-eastern boundary. The probability is that the Taeping River will be accepted as the frontier line, leaving Bhamo just inside the British territory.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra reports having experienced fine weather off the Malabar Coast, though the S. W. monsoon was met between Penang and the coast of Ceylon.

THE new edition of "The Imperial Gazetteer of India" will consist of fourteen volumes, instead of twelve, as originally estimated. The first eight volumes are almost ready for delivery to subscribers.

UNDER the title of "India Revisited," Messrs. Trübner and Co. will shortly publish—with additions descriptive and poetical—the letters which Mr. Edwin Arnold contributed to the *Daily Telegraph* during his recent journey in India and Ceylon. The work will be embellished with thirty-two illustrations from photographs selected by the author.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR HARDINGE, Equerry to the Queen, and late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has been gazetted Colonel Commandant of the King's Royal Rifles, the old 60th. Sir Arthur Hardinge has had no previous service in the corps.

THE following balances are held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches:—On the last day of April 1884, Rs. 11,44,50,000; 1885, Rs. 10,51,06,000; 1886, Rs. 11,60,42,000.

THE following telegram, dated May 2nd, has been received at Simla:—"From the Managing Director of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, to the Viceroy:—The Prince of Wales visited the Indian section this day, and was received by Mr. Buck, who showed him round the Indian courts and expressed to him the value of the collections which have been brought together by the Revenue and Agricultural Department. He examined carefully, under Dr. Watt's guidance, the imperial economic court; and the Commissioners, Major Neville, Commissioner for the Nizam; Colonel LeMesurier, Commissioner for Mysore, and Mr. Bhownagri, were presented and showed the Prince over their various sections. The Prince was highly gratified at the magnificent display made by the Indian Empire."

THE height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 7th instant was 48·10 and 28·20, respectively, as compared with 50·40 and 32·50 in the corresponding week last year.

FRIENDLY relations between Portugal and Zanzibar, which were interrupted in consequence of the refusal of the Sultan to cede some territory in the southern portion of his dominions, which was claimed by Portugal, have now been re-established. The Sultan has saluted the Portuguese flag.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, alluding to the unfavourable reports published by some foreign newspapers concerning an alleged hitch in the work of the Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, points out that a task so complicated as the establishment of a normal boundary in almost totally unexplored regions, inhabited by half-savage nomads, cannot but present numerous difficulties. Both Governments, adds the journal, are animated by a pacific and friendly spirit. The Commissioners on both sides have instructions to continue their labours without regard to differences of opinion which may arise, and which will be submitted to Commissioners appointed by both Governments after the conclusion of the work of delimitation.

THE Debate on the second reading of the Irish Government Bill is expected to occupy three weeks, and the Division will probably be taken on the 28th of May.

THE prospect of an understanding between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain on the Irish policy of the Government, says the *Standard*, does not improve. The member for Birmingham requires not merely that the Land Purchase Bill should be given up, but that the proposals in the Irish Government Bill should be recast. In Mr. Chamberlain's opinion, it is necessary that the whole of the present Irish representation at Westminster should be maintained; that the two Orders in the Irish Legislative Assembly should be given up; and that there should be an effective veto lodged in the hands of the Imperial Government. There is no reason to expect that Mr. Gladstone will consent to changes so extensive as these.

MR. GLADSTONE'S friends are, it is said, sanguine that there will be a decisive majority in favour of the principle of the Home Rule Bill. Any computation of exact numbers, however, is decidedly premature. On the other hand, it is believed that the Liberal dissentients will be fully numerous enough to counterbalance the Irish vote on the second reading of the Bill. Among the doubtful votes are those of several of the Scotch Liberals; but in view of the increasing hostility in Scotland to the Prime Minister's Irish policy, it is considered probable that these will be cast against the Government.

IT is said that if the second reading of the Irish Government Bill be only carried by a small majority, Mr. Gladstone will withdraw the Bill for the Session, and present another scheme next year. It is admitted that unless the Bill is supported by a large and decisive majority it would be useless to attempt to carry it through Committee.

IT is understood that the Queen's Proctor has decided to intervene in the Crawford-Dilke case with the object of preventing the decree obtained by Mr. Crawford from being made absolute. An appearance, it is stated, has already been entered, and the case will probably come on for hearing some time next month. Sir Charles Dilke has issued a circular to the Liberal electors of Chelsea inviting them to meet him at Prince's Riding School on Monday week, the 3rd inst.

IT is announced from Sofia that the ex-Metropolitan of Servia, Archbishop Michael, is seriously compromised by evidence adduced at Lieutenant Batzete's trial for attempted desertion and espionage. The Archbishop is said to have had relations with a whole troop of spies, most of them Russians.

THE Cape Government propose to put an export-tax on diamonds.

THE Gothard Railway Company will make arrangements on June 1 to save two and a-half hours in the journey from London to Brindisi over their line. Travellers will appreciate this change, as it not only offers the advantage of a quicker journey than the Mont Cenis route, but also the attraction of finer scenery.

THE civil publication of the marriage of the Princesse Marie Amelie d'Orleans with the Duc de Braganza was made on Sunday at the Marie d'Eu. The marriage is fixed for May 23, and will be celebrated at Lisbon with great pomp.

THERE is a rumour (considered, however, to be almost incredible) that the vacant office of Clerk of the House of Commons will be given to Mr. West, Q. C., lately unseated at Ipswich. Mr. West is brother-in-law of Lord Granville.

IT is reported that German steamers are to be chartered to call periodically at the various ports of Southern Europe, laden with German merchandise. The goods will be stored so as to be easily accessible. The saloon will be used as a patternroom. Importers will be able to make their choice and have the goods landed at once, thus doing away to a great extent with the services of the middleman,

THE Abbé Liszt terminated his brief visit to England on Tuesday, April 20, leaving Herne-hill at half-past ten by the Continental express for Dover. The Abbé Liszt goes first to Antwerp, and will shortly proceed to Paris to be present at the performance of his Grand Mass.

COLONEL HORATIO WALPOLE, late of the 79th Foot, died at Brussels last Friday. He was the youngest son of the late Hon. Robert Walpole, sometime Clerk of the Privy Council, and afterwards for many years Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, and nephew of Sir Robert Walpole, and he was born in 1799. He served in the campaign against the Raja of Coorg in 1834 with the 39th Regiment, and retired from the army with the rank of colonel in 1851.

THE Belgian newspapers announce that next June Antwerp will be made the starting port of the new line of the North German Lloyd's steamers to China and Australia, as well as of their transatlantic lines. This company, it is further stated, has arranged that the Danish steamship company's vessels shall bring to Antwerp goods exclusively destined for transit by their ocean steamers; and they have likewise made agreements with German and Russian railways for favourable through rates on goods sent to Antwerp for shipment in these steamers. The German Lloyd's are thus seeking to monopolise the carriage of outward goods from Germany and Northern Europe, and may also try to make preferential arrangements for inward goods. This scheme, if fully carried out, will affect the *entrepôt* trade of British ports, as well as the carrying trade of British steamers in Northern ports.

A VIENNA correspondent hears from a trustworthy source that among the persons arrested on the charge of complicity in the reported conspiracies against the Czar's life is a son of General Voloshin, who holds a high and responsible post in the Don country, and enjoys great popularity. His son is a young man just returned from Moscow, where he finished his education, and, it seems, became acquainted with the Nihilists. It was his arrest that opened the eyes of his father, who, meeting his son in the prison, drew a revolver from his pocket, and would have fired it, but that his son dashed forward and wrenched the weapon from his father's hand. This arrest and the circumstances connected with it were the reason for the Czar not visiting the Don Cossacks' country. When these facts became generally known they caused an immense sensation, coupled with great disappointment, as great preparations had already been made for the Czar's reception.

ANOTHER Russian patient of M. Pasteur, the fourth, has died from hydrophobia.

IT is reported from Rome that there has been about sixty cases of cholera and ten deaths at Brindisi; but it is much disputed whether the disease is Asiatic cholera. It is admitted, however, to be genuine cholera of a sporadic nature and of a mild type, as is shown by the small proportion of deaths. "It will assuredly be said," the *Standard's* correspondent says, "that the disease has come from India; but I have very high medical authority for believing that the disease has filtered down from Northern Italy, where it has existed in an almost latent condition all the year." The same authority holds that it will remain, gradually working itself out, in Italy for three or four years, as was the case in Germany after the outbreak in 1845.

THE natives between Wady Halfa and Assiout maintain that the rebels are preparing to advance in August next on the rise of the Nile. They anticipate that the enemy will advance straight to Wady Halfa by the river route. The partial withdrawal of the troops has arrested the peaceful dispositions previously noted.

MR. BAYLIS, the Acting Consul at Tamatave, has written to the Governor of Mauritius, requesting that intending visitors to Madagascar should be informed that they will find the greatest difficulty in finding accommodation. There are no vacant houses in Tamatave, all the unoccupied ones having been taken up for troops by the French Government, and the only two hotels are full to overflowing. Persons without sufficient means of supporting themselves, or who have not previously made engagements for employment, should be specially warned not to think of going to Tamatave at present, as there is very little chance of their obtaining any employment, and they might probably become a charge on the Mauritius Government.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government hired Transport Bancoora, with the 20th Madras Infantry on board, is expected to arrive on the 15th instant from Suakin; the Sirsa, with the 8th Madras Infantry, is expected on the 16th instant; and the Duke of Buckingham, with the 16th Bombay Infantry, on the 18th. The troops will on arrival be disembarked at the Sassoon Dock and despatched by special trains—the 20th Madras Infantry to Kamptee, the 8th Madras Infantry to Secunderabad, and the 16th Bombay Infantry to Poona.

GENERAL BOULANGER has by a simple note of a dozen lines revolutionised the military system of France. He has decreed that the infantry conscripts of the class of 1883 shall be enrolled in the regiments stationed in their respective districts. The Assembly of 1873, after a long debate on the advantages of local regiments and the danger of local narrowness, enacted that the conscripts all over France should be fused into one mass and distributed arbitrarily among the regiments. Whether the Minister for War by a stroke of the pen can legally reverse this decision seems open to question.

THE new Krupp gun, over 30 feet long, weighing 70 tons, and throwing a shell of 7 cwt., the heaviest fortification gun hitherto constructed by Krupp, has arrived at Wilhelmshaven, where the forts are gradually being armed with powerful guns.

THE Indian troopship Crocodile arrived at Portsmouth on April 19. Four deaths occurred on the passage home.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State has been received regarding leave concessions to military officers in civil employ. What was asked for by those interested was the extension of the grant of special leave which has been enjoyed by covenanted and uncovenanted officers to military officers in civil employ. This has been granted, and the officers concerned can get six months' special leave on furlough pay without interfering with their furlough. But this leave, once utilised, cannot be taken again for six years.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS evening the Juvenile Comic Opera Company will appear at the Gaiety Theatre in *Les Cloches de Corneville*. The performance will be absolutely unique in India. The youthful artists composing Mr. Stanley's company have chosen admirably in electing to appear in Planquette's work, which will not only enable them to show the musical and dramatic strength of the troupe, but will illustrate its disciplined organization and fertility of stage resources. One could hardly renew acquaintance with this charming opera under more favourable auspices. The merriment of the Normandy hiring fair, the highly dramatic incidents in the haunted chateau, and the ballet of the apple harvest in the orchard, will receive effective treatment, the characters (save those of the Baillie and the miser Gaspard) will be represented by a band of girls, of whose well-trained voices report speaks highly, and the choruses of men and maid-servants, coachmen and sailors, which are such a feature of the opera, will be fully given. It may be as well to mention that with an opera of three acts a punctual commencement will be necessary. It will therefore be advisable for visitors to the theatre to be in their seats by the time the curtain rises at nine o'clock, and the overture will accordingly commence ten minutes before the hour. In order to reduce to a minimum any possible discomfort from the heat, fans will be provided throughout the building. The company has been in Bombay since Sunday. They arrived from Colombo, where the performances were so successful that their approaching engagement in Bombay alone prevented an extension of their stay.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

THE LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

MR. GLADSTONE introduced the Irish Land Purchase Bill in the House of Commons on April 16. He said:—

It will come into operation on the same day as the Home Rule Bill, and not till then. It empowers the Statutory Parliament to appoint a person or body, to be called the State authority, to be the medium of purchase under the Act by means of a new Three per Cent: stock to be issued by the Treasury at par. Mr. Gladstone thus explained this object:—He said the object of this Act is to give to all Irish landowners the option of being bought out on the terms of the Act: to give to all Irish landowners one opening towards the exercise of that option. "The policy is a policy distinctly understood—a policy giving this option to all Irish landowners—to all Irish landowners as regards their rented land, and those again, with certain exceptions, which I will state more particularly, but I may describe them in one word, as their rent is rent from agricultural land. I wish it to be understood that the Act has no concern whatever with mansions, demesnes, or with woods as commonly understood." No option is to be given to the tenant to compel the landlord to sell. No option is given to the landlord to compel tenants under £4 per annum rent to buy, and the application must always be for the whole of the tenanted estate. In congested districts the State is to become the proprietor, not the tenants. With regard to holdings of no economic value the bill empowers the Land Commission to refuse an application in these exceptional cases if it deems it equitable that the State authority should be required to buy an estate at the price laid down in the Act. The normal purchase price of the landlord's interest is to be twenty years of the net rental, ascertained by deducting law charges, bad debts, and cost of management from the judicial rent. "Where there is no judicial rental, we are in greater difficulty, and we introduce a provision which enables the Land Court, if it shall see cause, to take a given district of Ireland—although an electoral division—to take the judical rents within that division, to take Griffith's valuation within that division, to see the relation between the judicial rents and Griffith's valuation, and to use that relation as a guide in determining what shall be the standard rental which is to be the basis of the transaction. In exceptional cases there will be twenty-two years' purchase. In others the rate can be diminished." Three per Cents. will be created, limited to 50 millions—viz., 10 millions for 1887-8, 20 for 1888-9, and 20 for 1889-90; but no application from a landlord would be received after March 31, 1890. Originally, he had contemplated 113 millions as the sum to be named in the bill, but since the retirement of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan the subject had been more fully considered by the Cabinet, and he confessed he now thought the smaller sum the more advisable, though he repeated that the policy of the bill was to include all landlords, and he had no doubt that if this bill succeeded Parliament would be willing to admit its obligation for further legislation. As to the manner in which the repayment of the advance would be secured, he said that a Receiver-General would be appointed, through whose hands all the rents were to pass, and the rent charge would be the first charge on the Irish revenue. Mr. Gladstone admitted that if the constructive promise made to the landlords was fully redeemed more money would be required. "I arrived at the deliberate conviction that it would have been a great error on our part to ask at this moment, now, at once, for a sum founded upon anything like an outside estimate of the possibilities of the case. I felt we ought to ask from Parliament what would secure an efficient progress of the measure, if it became really an operative measure, but that we ought to reserve to Parliament after we had reached that point an opportunity of exercising its discretion afresh. There are a multitude of other conditions and considerations affecting the future Irish authority, conditions affecting the Irish tenant, conditions affecting the money market, and the nature of those issues are not matters of good faith even for us, but are more or less, though by no means generally or universally, matters of good faith, matters of good policy and expediency. From my point of view, I conceive that it is quite right in an arrangement of this kind that we should secure to Parliament an opportunity of exercising its judgment afresh on the subject we now submit to it. So far as good faith is concerned, what I am quite certain of is this—that if Parliament accedes to and accepts this particular bill, if it finds that the promises under which we commend the bill are fulfilled, if it finds that public credit is duly maintained, if it finds that repayments are duly made, if it finds that the whole complex machinery is so well oiled that it works like a locomotive, and if the public credit is safe, as we are sure it will be, in my opinion Parliament will never underestimate the moral obligations that may be comprehended in the subject." It is proposed that there shall be appointed a Receiver-General under British authority, who shall not levy rents or other revenues in Ireland, through whose hands all rents and all Irish revenues whatsoever must pass before a shilling of them can be applied to any Irish purpose whatever. "It is necessary for the Irish authority, if it is to govern Ireland, to have funds for the purpose. These funds shall be subject to the discharge of prior obligations, and that the right of the Irish authority to the money shall begin at the point where the prior obligations end. For that purpose, except under the limited arrangement as to the Customs and certain Excise duties, we are not going to take the levying of the rents and revenues out of Irish hands. That is the very last thing I should desire to do; that of all others is the thing which would be most opposed to the purpose and the policy of the whole Act. But we are going to require that the money which has been levied for the service of Ireland shall all converge and run into a certain channel. We shall have the money, as it is sometimes said, between the body and the head, the head being the Irish Government. The money must all pass through the channel of the neck, and the neck is the Receiver-General." In case the whole of these transactions should go forward, the gross sum coming to be subject to the discretion of the Irish State authority would be not much less than £400,000 a year. The general sinking fund will be £2,000,000 a year. That will be the cash which the Imperial Exchequer will receive every year from the Irish authority through the Receiver-General. How will this £2,000,000 be secured? If these transactions take place, the land rents which the State authority will have will amount to a net rental of £2,500,000, and there is the highest possible security for its vigilance in levying those rents in its sense of right and sense of prudence and sense of necessity, inasmuch as until the prior charge is paid it can touch nothing. The sum will in the first place be secured upon this amount of £2,500,000; but it will be secured also upon the balance of the Irish revenue. "It will be a first charge on the taxes levied under the Irish State authority, which I have assumed will amount to £5,778,000. You may say there is also the Imperial contribution to be taken into view, and the charge for the constabulary. If I add to them the £2,000,000 which I have now spoken of in respect to land, the sum comes out thus. We want to get £6,242,000, and that is secured upon £10,859,000, no portion of which can be applied for any other purpose until our claim in respect of the £6,000,000 is satisfied." Mr. Gladstone illustrated the working of his bill as follows:—I take the case of an Irish landlord who is so happy that he has nothing but his rates to pay. I take as an instance a gross rental of £1,200 a year and ask, "What will be the deduction?" The deduction I take as the average figure is 20 per cent. Therefore, my gross rental of £1,200 will be reduced by the reduction of £240 to £960, and the normal rate of compensation at twenty years will be £19,200. Now, what will be the condition of the tenant? The maximum that he will have to pay will be £960—that is to say, 4 per cent. upon twenty years' purchase, not of the sum the landlord receives, but of the gross rental which he has hitherto paid. That is the maximum payment, because there is a provision under which if it should seem right to the State authority some further favourable arrangement may be made. On receiving the deduction, he will become subject to half-rates, because he becomes an owner. The 4 per cent. charge will continue for forty-nine years, and the legal ownership will become at the end of that time perfect free ownership without any annual payment unless taxes should be laid upon the land by the State authority. Now for the position of the State authority. That authority will receive £960 from the tenant. What will it have to pay to the Imperial Exchequer? It will have to pay 4 per cent. also, not, however, upon the gross rental, but upon the net rental. That will be £758. The cost of the collection of the net rental, we can confidently state, will be very low. It will only be 2 per cent.—that is, £19 4s. The State authority will therefore receive £960, and the total charge upon it will be £787 4s. That leaves the State authority £172 16s. But this will be subject to certain deductions on account of the cost of conveyance, because we have thought it fair not to leave the landlord liable to unrestricted charges in connection with the conveyance of his property; and we shall accordingly fix very low the maximum of the costs which can be charged upon the landlord with respect to conveyance. The State authority may be liable to a somewhat heavier charge, and it may also be liable to charges in respect of the redemption of quit rents and with respect to jointures and tithe commutations. Upon the whole, there is no reason to believe that those considerations will cause any great invasion of the balance which I have shown to be free for the State authority, about 18 per cent. upon the sum payable to the landlord. The State authority was to be the middle term between the vendor and the purchaser, and on the sale being effected the tenant would immediately become the proprietor at once. The land would be taken over with its encumbrances] and its public burdens."

Mr. Chamberlain, who followed, completed his explanation of the reasons which caused him to leave the Cabinet, and pointed out that the intentions of Mr. Gladstone had since been considerably modified. He had to consider, when he was a member of the Government, whether he was prepared to risk one hundred and fifty millions of the British taxpayers' money, and he had no idea that that amount would have been reduced to the sum mentioned in Mr. Gladstone's statement now. Before joining the Ministry he expressed grave doubts to the Prime Minister as to the probability of his being able to agree with him in his Irish policy. Mr. Chamberlain then read his letter of resignation:—

"40 Prince's Gardens, S.W., March 15, 1886.

"My dear Mr. Gladstone,—I have carefully considered the results of the discussion on Saturday, and I have come with the deepest reluctance to the conclusion that I shall not be justified in attending the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, and that I must ask you to lay my resignation before her Majesty. You will remember that in accepting office I expressed grave doubts as to the probability of my being able to support your Irish policy. Up to that time, however, no definite proposals had been formulated by you, and it was only on Saturday last that you were in a position to make a communication to the Cabinet on the subject. Without entering on unnecessary details, I may say that you proposed a scheme of Irish land purchase which involved an enormous and unprecedented use of British credit in order, to use your own words, 'to the Irish landlord refuge and defence from a possible mode of government in Ireland which regards as fatal to him.' This scheme, while contemplating only a trifling reduction of the judicial rents fixed before the recent fall in prices, would commit the British taxpayer to tremendous obligations, accompanied, in my opinion, with serious risk of ultimate loss. The greater part of the land of Ireland would be handed over to a new Irish elective authority who would thus be at once the landlords and the delegates of the Irish tenants. I fear that these two capacities would be found inconsistent, and that the tenants, unable or unwilling to pay the rents demanded, would speedily elect an authority pledged to give them relief and to seek to recoup itself by an early repudiation of what would be described as the English tribute. With these anticipations I was naturally anxious to know what was the object for which this risk was to be incurred, and for what form of Irish government it was intended to pave the way. I gathered from your statements that, although your plans are not finally matured, yet that you have come to the conclusion that any extension of Irish government on municipal lines, including even the creation of a national council, or councils, for purely Irish business would now be entirely inadequate, and that you are convinced of the necessity for conceding a separate legislative assembly for Ireland with full powers to deal with all Irish affairs. I understood that you would exclude from their competence the control of the army and navy and the direction of foreign and colonial policy, but that you would allow them to arrange their own customs tariff, to have entire control of the civil forces of the country, and even, if they thought fit, to establish a volunteer army. It appears to me that a proposal of this kind must be regarded as tantamount to a proposal for separation. I think it is even worse, because it would set up an unstable and temporary form of government which would be a source of perpetual irritation and agitation until the full demands of the Nationalist party were conceded. The Irish Parliament would be called upon to pay three or four millions a year as its contribution to the National Debt and the Army and Navy, and it would be required in addition to pay nearly five millions a year for interest and sinking fund on the cost of Irish land. These charges would be felt to be so heavy a burden on a poor country that persistent controversy would arise thereupon, and the due fulfilment of their obligations by the new Irish authority could only be enforced by military intervention which would be undertaken with every disadvantage, and after all the resources of the country and the civil executive power had been surrendered to the Irish national Government. I conclude, therefore, that the policy which you propose to recommend to Parliament and the country practically amounts to a proposal that Great Britain should burden itself with an enormous addition to the national debt and probably also to an immediate increase of taxation, not in order to secure the closer and more effective union of the three kingdoms, but, on the contrary, to purchase the repeal of the Union and the practical separation of Ireland from England and Scotland. My public utterances and my conscientious convictions are absolutely opposed to such a policy, and I feel that the differences which have now been disclosed are so vital that I can no longer entertain the hope of being of service in the Government. I must, therefore, respectfully request you to take the necessary steps for relieving me of the office I have the honour to hold.—I am, yours very truly,

"J. CHAMBERLAIN."

As regards both Bills, he admitted that great developments and modifications had since been effected, and although in the changes which had been made he saw a greater prospect of agreement between himself and Mr. Gladstone, he certainly looked with alarm at the proposal that the Irish representatives were not to remain in the English Parliament, and that the Irish people were to be left entirely without control over three-fourths of their taxation. He originally objected to the Land Bill for reasons which, owing to the alterations which had been made, did not now exist, but he still thought it contained provisions of a dangerous character, although possibly they might be modified hereafter. Dealing with the financial proposal, which he contended might give rise to enormous difficulty, he argued that if all the landlords accepted the offer, which it was only reasonable to suppose they would if the scheme were as good as alleged, the sum of fifty millions would not be anything like sufficient. The whole scheme was a most doubtful one, and if the Home Rule party repudiated it, which it was evident they would, he could not disregard the grave risk to the English taxpayer which must necessarily follow. Mr. W. H. Smith believed it would be impossible to stop at the fifty millions, which he regarded as a mere instalment, and in support of this view reminded the House that Mr. Gladstone himself had not long since estimated the amount necessary to complete the purchase at nearly three hundred million pounds.

The discussion was continued by Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Forwood, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Illingworth, Sir R. Fowler, Sir H. M. Thompson, and other members.

Mr. Parnell, taking up the challenge thrown out by Mr. Chamberlain to the Irish members, said it would be both venturesome and imprudent for any hon. member of the House to express a confident opinion then upon the merits or demerits of the measure. He declined the challenge, therefore, and meant to follow the advice of the Prime Minister and wait to see the Bill. The hon. member proceeded, however, to comment on some of the minor features of the Bill which he deemed susceptible of improvement. Eventually the motion was agreed to, and the Bill was brought in and read a first time, the second reading to be taken on May 13.

SPEECHES ON THE IRISH BILLS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

ON April 21 Mr. Chamberlain addressed a meeting of the "Two Thousand" of the Birmingham Liberal Association in the Town Hall there, under the presidency of Mr. Schnadhorst. Having alluded to the magnitude and gravity of the discussion of the Irish difficulty—the anxiety and almost the despair of politicians—he set against the Liberal veneration and trust of Mr. Gladstone the fearful consequences of acceding to a mistaken view—a step which could not be retraced, which might be disastrous to the interests of the United Kingdom, and which might lessen, if not destroy, the power and influence of this mighty empire. After saying so much, it might seem a small thing to say that upon their right conduct of this controversy depends the existence of the Liberal party as a great and potent force in the political life of the future. But it was no small matter to him, in view of his interest in social reforms. He implored them to conduct the discussion so that they might afterwards reunite without embittered memories. What has produced the great and sudden change in the political situation? There is nothing new; there is nothing that was unexpected in the condition of Ireland. There has been no popular demand in England or in Scotland. No; the whole change is due to the force of character, to the determination—aye, and I will say—to the courage of one great illustrious man. Just think what is the nature of the change which has thus been effected. For eighty-six years the question of the repeal of the Union has been a matter of fitful agitation in Ireland, sinking or swelling with the changing conditions of Irish political and Irish social conditions, but during the whole of that period no English statesman has been found, including even the present Prime Minister, who has regarded this agitation as otherwise than sentimental, as being, that is to say, an expression of discontent with existing legislation, but not the fixed idea of the people of Ireland. Now, however, we are asked, once for all, to give up the hope which I confess I have ever cherished—that in the course of time, with patience and kindness, and, above all, with justice—a policy of conciliation, pursued consistently by the Imperial Parliament might unite Ireland and Great Britain in bonds as firm and as close as those which now unite Scotland and England. And we are asked to seek relief from the present difficulties by a surrender of the hope of anything in the nature of closer union, and to look for it in the loosing, if not in the severance, of the bonds which have hitherto held the people together. There is only one person who can regard the situation with unmixed satisfaction—only one person who has no past to appeal to which would be inconsistent with his present opinions, and that one person is the distinguished leader of the Nationalist party in Ireland, the uncrowned king, Mr. Parnell. Mr. Chamberlain quoted from Mr. Parnell's speeches to show that his demand was for separation, and that nothing less would satisfy him. He repudiated as mean and cowardly the argument that unless England yielded we should be subjected to the nefarious proceedings of assassins and dynamiters. Addressing himself to a criticism of the Home Rule Bill, Mr. Chamberlain urged that it took away from Irishmen all part in the foreign and Colonial affairs of this mighty Empire, and imposed upon them a Constitution absolutely odious and hateful to every true Liberal. It was ridiculous to suppose that the Irish people intended to accept this as a final settlement. If the Premier's proposals were accepted at all, they were accepted only as an instalment. Coming to the Land Purchase Bill, Mr. Chamberlain asked

they had given an excuse to the Irish people to repudiate their debts; but he did not believe it, and he pointed out that the poor Irish peasantry had been singularly faithful to the payment of their obligations; and at any rate the retention of the Excise and Customs duties was a sufficient security. It had also been said that the Irish people would only take the scheme as an instalment, and that what they wanted was separation and independence. This he did not believe, because that would entail upon them enormous additional expense.

Mr. John Morley said he did not believe that even the unquenched and unquenchable fire of their leader would have enabled him to face such a problem or to attempt to carry out such a task except that he had the conviction that he was doing something to launch Ireland in a happier course—to give some of its dignity back and to strengthen the hands of the English Parliament. It would be impossible to go back to repressive legislation, and if they did they would only be playing into the hands of the Irish desperadoes across the Atlantic. He believed there was no one who did not know that the extension of self-government in Ireland was as certain as necessary. The genius of our institutions was against persistence in our present course, and in favour of extending self-government in Ireland. What was at the root of all the mischief in Ireland? It was that Irishmen had never had responsibility. But Irishmen could not have responsibility without power. And they could not have power without running some risks. The proposition on which the policy of the present Government depended was this, that we were willing and bound to run some risks in order to give to Irishmen that degree of power which should teach them that responsibility which fits men for freedom and for a place in a free constitutional system. The bitterest assaults upon the Bill had been on the proposal that the Irish members should cease to sit in the Parliament of Westminster. But he predicted that if the Irish representatives were admitted to the English Parliament there was no power on this earth that could prevent them from being in the future Parliament the arbiters and masters of English legislative business and of the rise and fall of British policy. They would have the present block of business, and all the present irritation and exasperation. He took his stand on this. Unless there was a settlement which the Irish leaders accept they had much better have the courage to reduce Ireland to the condition of a Crown colony, take away from it popular representation, and govern it with the iron hand. But the English and Scotch people would never consent to that, and the only one alternative was to move on at least in the direction of the present Bills, which offered what the Irish members had accepted as a settlement.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AT GLASGOW.

The Duke of Argyll was the principal speaker at a meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposal. The Duke said that no other man than Mr. Gladstone would have dared to make the proposal. If any other man had done so, it would have been laughed out of the House. If they felt that their leader had gone astray, they were bound to oppose him in the interests of the Empire. "Let there be no mistake. They had arrived at a great crisis in the history of this country. They should be perfectly free from all personal and private interests and partial affectations. The present crisis transcended all party, and he held that if the proposal had been made by his father—if all human relationship that were the most sacred could be rolled into one and made responsible for the authorship of this Bill—he would have rebelled against him. He was not one of those who thought that members of Parliament should be mere delegates. Constituencies should give their members a very large credit upon public affairs. His complaint was that Home Rule was not before the constituencies at the last election. Could it not be said with truth that the Imperial Parliament was not at this moment willing to give everything to Ireland except the abolition of the Ten Commandments? Why did the Parnellites wish a separate Parliament? Because they wished to do in Dublin what they knew that no civilized Legislature in the world would do—namely, abolish the Decalogue and take possession of the property of other men."

LORD MORLEY AT PLYMOUTH.

Lord Morley addressed a great meeting at Plymouth called by the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. Lord Clifford of Chudleigh presided. Lord Morley said he would not swerve from the Liberal principles which had guided his conduct in the past; but he was not aware that separation was a part of the Liberal programme submitted to the country. After criticising the two Bills before Parliament, he said that he did not believe that if they passed they would satisfy Ireland. He did not see finality in them, and could not support measures that did not protect the population of Ulster and the loyal minority in other parts of Ireland. His lordship concluded by pointing out the danger of establishing an independent Parliament so near to us, and which was not very friendly disposed towards us. Ireland was an integral part of the Kingdom as much as was Scotland and Wales, and he would not deny to the country such a measure of local self-government as could be given to other parts of the Empire.

The following telegram has been received by Mr. Gladstone from the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, dated April 17:—

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec last night adopted the following resolutions *nemine contradicente*:—Resolved, whereas the right of self-government is sacred to the Canadian people, and whereas they believe and know from actual experience that constitutional government brings strength, pece, union, and prosperity to the nation, be it resolved that this House, always sensible to everything tending to the greater welfare, progress, and happiness, of every section of the empire, desires to record its warm appreciation and great pleasure on the initiation in the Imperial Parliament of legislation of a character to give local government to Ireland. Resolved, that this House regards with great satisfaction and sympathy the noble efforts of the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone to peacefully solve the problem of Home Rule in Ireland without disintegrating the empire. Resolved, that the Speaker of this House be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone.—J. WURTELE, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Gladstone acknowledged the above resolutions by telegram, and addressed to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly the following:—

Sir,—I am deeply gratified by the resolution which you have been good enough to transmit to me, and my belief is that the people of England, who have a partial responsibility for the old misdeeds of the British Government, and the people of Scotland, who have really none, will both of them concur in the wise and liberal views entertained by the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE GREAT FIRE AT MANDALAY.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Mandalay describes the attempt which was made on the 15th ult. to burn Mandalay by bands of men sent by the Myinzaing Prince, the most formidable of the Alompra pretenders. The Burmese year 1248 commenced on the 14th, and for some days previously threatening notices were circulated in Mandalay, announcing that the beginning of the year would be signalized by the burning of the town. No special precautions were, however, taken by the local authorities, and at four o'clock on the morning of the 15th the town was fired by incendiaries, and the walled city in two places. The correspondent says:—

One of the fires in the city extended to the Palace, and the Treasury, the Post Office, and several other smaller buildings within the Palace enclosures were destroyed. The main buildings of the Palace are uninjured. The fires began at four o'clock a.m. with the kindling of two in the southern portion of the town, at some distance from the walled city. The troops turned out, and the fires were extinguished, after a large number of houses had been destroyed. The soldiers had barely returned to quarters when the alarm was given, just at daybreak, that the southern portion of the town, adjoining the walled city, had been fired in two places. These fires were caused by a band of about fifty men, who had two white flags with them. The fires raged with great fury, destroying some hundreds of houses. The incendiaries, some of whom were on ponies, galloped from place to place firing the houses. They were pursued by the police and military. The flags were captured and one prisoner was taken. The incendiaries then retreated towards Amarapoora, and four men belonging to this band were captured later on near the Errakan Pagoda by a party of Madras cavalry.

At daybreak a band of armed men who had entered the walled city on the previous evening attacked two Europeans, both military apothecaries, near the southern gate of the palace. They killed one and mortally wounded the other. This band approached by letting themselves down over the ramparts. The police had received notice on the previous night that a body of rebels had entered the walled city, intending to attack it. The police, however, contented themselves with watching some suspected houses, but made no arrests. When the troops left the walled city at daybreak to proceed to the fires, they found a body of fifty armed Burmese waiting at the southern gate until it was opened, apparently intending to then push in and assist their confederates within the city. At about eight o'clock it was discovered that the walled city had been fired in two places. Before these fresh fires were extinguished a large number of houses were destroyed. More than a third of the walled city has now been burned. Sparks floating from one of the fires in the city ignited some of the buildings in the Palace, and the main building was with difficulty saved. Soon after daybreak, while the fires were raging, a daring attack was made by a band of dacoits on the houses of some rich Hindoo traders near the Royal Bazaar, in the heart of the town.

During the night the dacoits attacked a house near the Royal Bazaar, and were fired on by the troops, three dacoits being killed and two wounded. While the town was on fire 300 of the Myinzaing Prince's men attacked Yankeen Toung, three miles to the east of Mandalay. A naik and two sepoy privates were killed; but the rebels were repulsed with a loss of fifteen men killed and many wounded.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

THE programme to be observed on the occasion of the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition had been arranged before the mail left England, a home paper of the 23rd ult., says:—

Her Majesty will inaugurate the Exhibition in what is called semi-state, but this will permit of a royal pageant brilliant than any seen in London since the death of the Prince Consort. The Queen, accompanied by all the members of the royal family now in England, will arrive at twelve o'clock precisely at the main entrance in the Exhibition Road. Her Majesty will be attended by the Lords and Ladies-in-Waiting, and by the heralds, trumpeters, and beefeaters. In the vestibule Sir Phillip Caniffe-Owen and the ninety-three Royal and Colonial Commissioners, in levée dress, will await her Majesty. A procession being formed, the Queen will pass down the Indian Section, between "Old London" and the Indian Palace, thence under a covered pathway, across "Canada," the Horticultural Gardens, the conservatory into the Albert Hall. Here she will take her station on a superb Eastern throne brought expressly from India. The Archbishop of Canterbury will pronounce the blessing. Mme. Albani, a Canadian by birth, will very appropriately sing "Home, Sweet Home." An ode by the Post Laureate will next be sung, the music being expressly composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan. Her Majesty will now declare the Exhibition open, and finally Mme. Albani will sing the solos of "God Save the Queen." The Queen will return by the same way she arrived. The beefeaters will line "Old London," and doubtless produce a very picturesque effect in that ancient thoroughfare, whereas a number of Indian potentates, with their attendants will witness the procession from the courtyard of the Indian Palace. In the evening some novel and very striking illuminations, designed especially for the occasion by Sir Francis Bolton, will brighten the gardens, when the ever-popular illuminated fountains will play for the first time this season. No one will be allowed to enter the buildings after eleven o'clock, even if furnished with a special invitation, until after the inaugural ceremony.

A musical novelty is to be introduced to the public at the forthcoming opening by the Queen of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The Royal Albert Choral Society, besides performing an ode set by Sir Arthur Sullivan to the Laureate's words, have arranged to sing in the presence of the Queen two verses of the National Anthem—not in English, but in Sanskrit! This arrangement has been made to bring the musical ceremonies in harmony with the character of the Exhibition, but the announcement has caused some pleasant commotion among the members of the society, few of whom, probably, know anything of the ancient tongue. They have been assured, however, that the linguistic difficulties will not obviate a good rendering.

Among the loan exhibits at the Exhibition there will be about 300 of Miss Constance F. Gordon-Cumming's water-colour sketches of scenes or objects belonging to India, Ceylon, Fiji, New South Wales, and New Zealand. These will be shown in their respective courts.

THE CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

THE arrangements for the congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which is being organised by the London Chamber of Commerce, are making satisfactory progress. It has been decided to hold the congress at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 6 and 7, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; and that the meeting will be thoroughly representative of the entire empire will be seen from the following list of bodies which have given notice of their intention to send delegates:—From the United Kingdom, the Chambers of Commerce of Barrow-in-Furness, Birmingham, Cardiff, Cleckheaton, Derby Dewsbury, Dudley, Falmouth, Halifax, Leeds, Liverpool, Middlesborough Morley, North Shields, Nottingham, Oldham, Portsmouth, Southampton, Sunderland, Walsall, Warrington, Wolverhampton, Worcester, Aberdeen, Dundee, Leith, South of Scotland, Belfast, and Jersey; from Australasia, the Chamber of Manufactures of Adelaide and the Chambers of Commerce of Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne, Christchurch, Napier Nelson, Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington, and Launceston; from Canada, the Boards of Trade of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Hamilton; from China, the Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong; from India, the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Bengal (Calcutta), Madras, Colombo (Ceylon); from Indo-China, the Chambers of Commerce of Rangoon and Singapore from South Africa, the Chambers of Commerce of Cape Town, Durban, Mossel Bay, and Port Elizabeth; from British Guiana, the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society; from the West Indies, the Chambers of Commerce of Barbadoes and Trinidad; and the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris. Up to the present the committee have decided to submit the following seven questions for discussion:—Emigration, postal and telegraphic reform, Imperial federation, codification, and assimilation of the commercial law of the British Empire, State guarantee of war risks, the silver question, and bills of lading reform.

EXPULSION OF A GERMAN CORRESPONDENT FROM SERVIA.

THE Belgrade correspondent of the *North German Gazette* has been expelled from Servia, ostensibly for having indulged in political intrigues. A week or two ago his colleague of the *Cologne Gazette* shared the same fate, and these expulsions, says a correspondent, are only one symptom of the official tension which has existed for some time back between Belgrade and Berlin. This tension was lately aggravated by a communication in the *Pester Lloyd* emanating, as it afterwards turned out, from the Orleanist Marquis de Flers, a Frenchman connected with the management of the Servian railways. The writer gave a minute account of an interview which he had had with Queen Natalie, and of her strong anti-German feelings entertained by her Majesty, and he also charged the German Government (inferentially on the strength of that royal interview) with having offered the Servian War Minister a loan of 2,000,000l. if he would order cannon in Germany and not in France. Against this charge the *North German Gazette* at once rose up in arms, and, after a smart passage of arms between it and the *Pester Lloyd*, the latter journal has now ended by formally withdrawing the invidious charge, and by rebuking the Marquis de Flers for having so far abused its confidence. But there has yet been no disclaimer on the part of Queen Natalie of the pronounced anti-German sentiments ascribed to her, and the incident has revealed the existence of a good deal of bad blood between Belgrade and Berlin, as it has also furnished to the official mind here another proof that the Orleanists lose no opportunity of allying themselves with the ill-wishers of Germany.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE ILLS OF IRELAND.

WRITING in the *Toronto Week*, Professor Goldwin Smith says:—"Famine, mocking the devices and rivalries of politicians, stalks along the western coast of Ireland, and not a cent is subscribed for the relief of the famishing by the patriots who have subscribed a million for political agitation. Once more we are reminded that the root of the evil in Ireland is not political but economical. A peasantry in character like that of Celtic Brittany, amiable but thriftless, multiplies recklessly on potatoes in a climate unfavourable to the raising of grain, and is at the same time depressed by a religious system, the effects of which on the industrial energy and material condition of the people have been all countries the same. The case has been made worse by the absenteeism of the landlords, their frequent neglect of duty, and the bad relations existing between them and their tenants; while, to crown the whole agricultural depression, the consequence of foreign competition, has probably rendered much of the land of Ireland incapable of paying a rent. This malady, or complication of maladies, no political gimcrackery can cure. Nothing can cure it that does not equalize population with subsistence, and produce a change in the industrial habits of the people. The people themselves are at heart conscious of the fact, and have never shown much interest in any merely political agitation. O'Connell's Repeal movement became a standing farce, and Simth O'Brien's rebellion ended in a cabbage-garden. Other plots for the establishment of a Hibernian Republic have met a similar fate. The present political movement derives its whole force from its conjunction with agrarian discontent. If the people want the repeal of the Union, it is because they have been led to believe that it would be the repeal of rent. Of this the political revolutions are perfectly aware, as they are now showing by their jealous protests against the introduction of any land measure unaccompanied by a measure of Home Rule. Let Parliament impose silence on political revolution till the economical question has been settled; when the economical question shall have been settled, and the hungry begin to be fed, the flame of political disaffection will expire like that of a lamp from which the oil has been withdrawn."

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPANY'S MEETINGS.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of India (Limited) was held on April 22 at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. R. Q. Campbell presiding. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said the latter part of the year in particular had been unfavourable for Indian banking owing to the stagnation in trade, the large fall in prices, and, what was more important, the constant fall in the value of silver as measured by gold. He believed that the solution of the problem would be or had been found in bimetallism. With respect to the Indian Government rupee securities, four-fifths of the amount was held in India against Indian deposits, and a large proportion held in this country was on account of Indian branches for exchange purposes. Their bills and securities had been carefully looked into by two separate committees of the board, and they were perfectly satisfied with the results of their examination. As the outcome of the year's working, they had been enabled to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. and to add £20,000 to the reserve fund; and, judging from their operations so far, they had every reason to expect that they would be able to place a further substantial sum to the reserve fund in respect of the current years working. They had reduced their rate of interest on deposits for long terms. They hoped the new legislation in Rangoon would prove advantageous to the bank, and all the other branches were doing well. Mr. John Borradaile seconded the motion, which was adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

The 22nd ordinary general meeting of Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited) was held on April 22, at the offices, 4 Newgate-street, Colonel James Hollond presided, and, in moving the adopting of the report, expressed the great regret of the directors at the fact that, for the first time in the annals of the company, they were unable to pay a dividend. Having quoted from his remarks at the last meeting, when he prepared them for this contingency, he stated it had not been in their power until a very late period to moderate in any way their agreements with the Press, as they were for fixed dates. After those dates had expired they made representations to the Press, who had agreed, in future cases of wars or great disturbances such as to necessitate a considerable addition to the expenditure of the company, that they would increase the amount of their remuneration to an extent which would practically prevent any recurrence of the company's present position of not being able to pay a dividend. They had a hope at the last meeting that warlike operations had ceased or were about to cease, and that, therefore, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure they had incurred, a return might have been made of a moderate profit at the end of the year; but since then, from Khartoum to Burmah had been one unceasing round of wars of one kind and another. The Rangoon affair, although a satisfactory matter as regarded the interests of the country, had been, as all wars were for the company, unfortunate, as it had compelled them to incur considerable expenditure. They had also suffered from the depression of trade and the depreciation in silver, their remittances from India having been very considerably "watered." Referring to the balance-sheet, he stated that the various items under the heads of sundry debtors and sundry creditors had all run off. As regarded the future, they would in the event of the contingencies mentioned arising, receive increased payments from the Press, and although they had not yet made up their receipts account for the first quarter of this year, they knew that the expenditure on telegrams in that period had been nearly £2,000 less than on the corresponding period of last year. They also had no bad debts. He concluded by referring with regret, to the absence of Baron de Reuter, whose health compelled him to reside abroad for some time); and to the death of Mr. J. S. Stanford, one of the original directors of the company. Admiral the Right Hon. Sir J. C. D. Hay seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the retiring director and auditors were re-elected.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above bank was held on April 20, at the offices, Old Broad-street, Mr. J. N. Bullen, presided. In moving the adoption of the report (in which a dividend for the half-year at the rate of per cent. per annum was proposed) the chairman stated that the accounts were not so satisfactory as they had been at the last three or four half-years, the profits for past half-year had not been favourable for Eastern banking. Money had been very abundant and its value low, and thre had been great difficulty in keeping their resources fully and profitably employed, and the competition in Eastern banking had been so keen that profits had been cut down to the lowest point. A profit of £50,000 had been taken altogether, however—including the £20,000 added to the reserve fund in June—had been £53,827, which was equal to about 7 per cent. on their paid-up capital. The continuous decline in the value of silver made all exchange banking very difficult. They could never be certain, for instance, when an exchange operation was initiated that it could be brought to a close the operation would not be very much influenced or marred by a fall in the value of silver or Council bills—a matter which they could not control. That was a position which, so long as this country was gold monometallic and India silver monometallic, with a fixed ratio between the two metals, must be recognised and guarded against to the best of their ability. It added to the difficulty of doing what they wished, namely, to carry on a steady and, as far as possible, non-speculative business. Their deposits at interest in the past six months had increased by about £300,000. Latterly money had been attracted there more quickly than they cared for, with the existing difficulty of employing capital advantageously, and they had given notice of a reduction in the rate of interest. Their note circulation had again shown a tendency to expansion—a tendency checked about two years and a half ago by banking difficulties at the time. Their rupee paper had again been reduced, and, as a good deal had been said about that matter from time to time, he might state that all their rupee paper held on Dec. 31 last was held as a silver asset—held on account of the branches and valued as silver, and it was not likely to be depreciated by any further fall in exchange. The item of freehold banking premises had been reduced by the sale of the Yokohama premises, that branch having been closed. They had not yet had any acceptable offer for the London premises. Mr. J. Murray Robertson seconded the motion. In answer to Mr. Cuff, the chairman stated that every security was valued at the market price of the day on which the accounts were made up. Since these valuations all their stocks had risen in value. The motion was carried unanimously, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on April 20 at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. William Addison presided, and in moving the adoption of the report referred to the improved manner in which the accounts were rendered. The Indian guarantees were gradually expiring though not so fast as they would like. The guarantees of the Bengal and the Bombay companies would expire in 1887 and 1888. The number of subscribers at their various exchanges had increased by 337, but as there had been a falling off of 206 chiefly owing to failures and bad trade, the net increase in the year had been 331. On Dec. 31 last the total number was 1880 compared with 1578 at Dec., 1884. To the date of their latest advices, which might be taken as the middle of March, the total number of their subscribers was shown to be 1934. The Right Hon. G.A.F. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., seconded the motion which was carried. A resolution was afterwards passed, voting 200 guineas to the committee of investigation in acknowledgment of their labours. At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting resolutions were passed making alterations in certain clauses of the articles of association with the object of restricting the powers of the directorate.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank was held on April 21, at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. William Paterson presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought the accounts would be regarded as favourable, seeing that the year had been one of trouble to all who were connected with shipping and commerce. Fortunately, the depreciation in silver—which had continued to be one of their troubles—had been provided out of their earnings. He thought he might congratulate them on having got rid of that bugbear, though at a cost of £100,000, which might otherwise have appeared in the reserve fund or been distributed as dividend. To meet this difficulty £25,363 had been taken out of their profits of the past year. The capital had been placed on a gold basis, and in addition they had a reserve fund of £200,000. It would be the policy of the directors to keep as closely to the gold standard as possible. He considered it a remarkable circumstance that this country was the main obstacle to a settlement or arrangement of the silver currency question; and from the great interest the subject was awakening he thought it was a matter that the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade might well take into consideration. Since Germany demonetised silver, the capital of the bank in India, China, and the Straits Settlements had shrunk 25 per cent. Mr. William Macnaughten seconded the motion, which was adopted. A dividend for the half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was declared, Mr. Robert Stewart was elected a director, and the retiring directors and auditors were re-elected.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM DROWNING.

LETTERS received from H. M. S. Raleigh, on the West Coast of Africa station, contain particulars of a gallant rescue from drowning by two officers of the ship, while she was between Fernando Po and St. Thomas. The night was very dark, and the Raleigh was going at a speed of six knots, when a seaman named Palmer fell overboard. Immediately the alarm was given, Commander the Honourable Curzon Howe, who was in his cabin on the sick-list, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, rushed to the embrasure port and plunged into the sea to the man's rescue. Lieutenant Denman followed directly afterwards; and at the same time the engines were stopped, the electric light was turned on, a boat was lowered, and in less than ten minutes all three were got safely on board, and the ship was proceeding on her way.

SHOOTING A SPANISH BISHOP.

THE Bishop of Madrid, Monsignor Martinez Izquirrdo, was on Sunday, April 18, shot at three times and mortally wounded on the steps of the Cathedral of San Isidore, by a priest named Caytano Galeote, who had been suspended from officiating as curate. The crime was committed in the presence of an immense crowd who had assembled to witness the blessing of the palms by the Bishop. The correspondent of the *Times* says:—Shortly before 10 o'clock the Bishop arrived. Scarcely had he left his carriage when Galeote, in the garb of a priest, making a feint of a deep salutation, drew a six-chambered revolver and fired three shots at the Bishop, who fell back in the arms of those behind him, wounded in two places. The first ball passed through the left side of the body to the vertebræ, injuring the spinal cord; the second produced a slight wound of the thigh and left leg. Bathed in blood, the Bishop was removed to the sacristy. The first moments of stupor having passed, much confusion and excitement ensued. The assassin was seized, with his revolver, having three chambers loaded, still in his hand, by the police, and, but for the prompt action of a couple of civil guards in placing him in the carriage, which drove quickly off, he would have fared ill at the hands of the crowd. The news of the attempt on the Bishop's life spread indignation among all classes. The Bishop was placed on a mattress in the sacristy, and everything possible was done to alleviate his sufferings and to stop the bleeding. Being asked if he had recognized his assassin, he replied in the negative. The Bishop's weakness increasing, the sacraments were administered, and the Nuncio, who is the senior diplomatist here, gave the absolution. The Nuncio also telegraphed to Leo XIII. for the Papal benediction.

The Bishop lingered till Monday afternoon. The sufferer's strength slowly waned, but he remained conscious almost until three o'clock. When the last agony began the church-bell slowly tolled, and the church dignitaries, in their robes, assembled in the Cathedral of San Isidro to say the last prayers for the dying prelate. All the authorities of Madrid assembled, together with many nobles and politicians, under the portico of the church where the Bishop fell. The scene in Toledo-street, which was covered with sand and all the traffic stopped, was most affecting. The guards kept back a crowd of men who had uncovered their heads as in the presence of death, while the women were on their knees, crying. His chaplains and doctors, the Governor of Madrid, and the Lord Chamberlain, who had been sent by the Queen-Regent, stood around the iron bedstead. Extreme unction was administered, and the responses had been said when, just as the Nuncio entered, the Bishop expired at a quarter-past five o'clock. The intelligence spread rapidly, the shops were closed, and the church-bells tolled mournfully, and there were unanimous and general demonstrations of grief and sympathy. Senor Sagasta conveyed the announcement of the death to the Queen, who was deeply affected.

The correspondent says that the probable cause of the crime was that the Bishop was determined that the clergy of the metropolis should be men of blameless lives, and since his accession he has suspended all priests who did not satisfy his views in this respect. Galeote is forty-seven years years of age. Not much is known of him except that he is of pleasant manners, and has lived in one of the principal streets with a housekeeper rather younger than is generally approved of in the case of priests. On the way to prison Galeote, who from the first made no attempt to escape, said, "I have avenged myself. I had reasons for what I did, and my conscience is tranquil."

BURNING OF A TOWN IN GALICIA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A TERRIBLE fire broke out on Saturday, April 17, at Stry, in Galicia, the result being the destruction of the entire town. The flames first burst forth about noon, and, the wind being high, rifled, in the course of two hours, in spite of every exertion, spread into every street in the place. At two o'clock the telegraph office, the Town Hall, and the railway station, with all the intervening houses, were enveloped in one sheet of flame. The first loss of life was occasioned by the fall of the two towers of the Catholic Church. A few minutes later a number of persons were burned to death, some in their own houses, others in the open streets, the high wind blowing the burning roofs upon them. The rapid spread of the fire was, in fact, due to the hurricane carrying the lighted thatch and burning rafters to the remotest parts of the town. The conflagration commenced in the shop of the locksmith, and what materially contributed to its extension was the fact that half the townspeople had gone out into the suburbs about noon to the opening of the garden entertainments, to which the peasants were flocking in large numbers from the surrounding villages. Hence, at first, there being none at hand to stop the flames, the fire was able to spread without any check. Alarmed by the tocsin, the townsfolk returned from the suburbs and, rushing into their houses, only increased the existing confusion, instead of helping to stop the progress of the flames. The villagers who came with them into the town attempted to make use of the opportunity to plunder some of the deserted houses. Thus within two hours of the outbreak of the fire the whole town was ablaze, and no fewer than fifteen streets had been reduced to heaps of smoking ruins. The confusion was so great that it was not till a couple of hours had elapsed that a telegram was sent to Lemberg requesting assistance from the fire-brigade. This only arrived at five o'clock, when the town was already hopelessly lost, but the little force rendered good service in saving life and property.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on Tuesday, April 13, says:—Up to this morning sixty-eight corpses were recovered from the burning ruins. Most of the bodies, including many children, were found, not in houses, but in one or two narrow streets, where they were suddenly overtaken by falling roofs and suffocated as they were taking flight from the burning buildings. According to this estimate, the charred bodies found in the streets were burning for hours before any one could venture or find courage to approach and drag them out. Most of the burned children belong to Jewish families, and were probably attending the Jewish school when the flames first broke out. The fire continues, and accidents are constantly occurring between falling or cellars giving in; but hitherto there has been no further loss of life recorded. Great indignation is felt in all parts of Austria at the strange apathy and negligence shown by the responsible authorities from the commencement of the disaster. The latest telegrams state that the plundering of deserted houses or shops by the peasants is still permitted to go on parallel with the work of salvage and rescue performed by the men of the Lemberg Fire Brigade. Such things are almost incredible in a country like Austria, with its hundreds of thousands of policemen and soldiers. The work of relief is also proceeding lamentably slowly. No fewer than seven thousand people were compelled last night to camp out in the open fields around the town. For the most part they were without shelter, and to add to their hardships a heavy snowstorm came on, and did not cease all night. A great number of the unfortunate people have had nothing to eat to-day. Several cases of insanity and suicide have been reported. Relief committees are, however, being formed at Lemberg and elsewhere, which, by help of theatrical performaces, balls, concerts, and so forth, will, it is hoped, soon raise a large fund for the benefit of the sufferers. The total loss is estimated at upwards of five million florins. The Emperor Francis Joseph has sent a donation of five thousand florins, through the Governor of Galicia, to the fund for the relief of the distress. The population of Stry is said to have been 15,000.

ALLEGED LIBEL BY A JUDGE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a special jury an action was brought by Mr. W. B. Woodgate, a barrister practising on the Oxford Circuit and at the Middlesex Sessions, to recover 5000*l.* for alleged libels published of him by Mr. Peter Henry Edlin, Q.C., Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions. The defendant, while admitting the publication of the letters complained of, denied that they were malicious or libellous, or that they bore the implications put on them, and he further pleaded that they were privileged communications.

Mr. Waddy, in opening the case, said the jury would have to inquire into facts and contentions which, if maintained, must inevitably lead to a far-reaching controversy, although the case itself, comparatively speaking, lay within a narrow compass. As the publication of the libels was admitted, the great question—and that was for his Lordship to decide—was, to what extent privilege could be claimed for libelling by a Judge in a Criminal Court. It appeared that on the 22nd August, 1883, a young woman named Blanche Coulson was tried before the Assistant Judge at the Sessions held at Clerkenwell for the theft of a ring from a Hindoo, a law student in this country, the defence being that the ring was offered to her to secure her favours, and that it was meanly attempted to get back the ring, firstly by threats, and afterwards by a criminal prosecution. The members of the bar attending the Sessions felt considerable indignation at the attempt thus made on the girl, the depositions in the case having been handed to Mr. Pellew, now deceased, who was to conduct the prosecution. The facts became common property, and some of the members of the bar in the robing-room felt so strongly on the matter that, on the suggestion of Mr. Braxton Hicks, one of its members, and Deputy Coroner for Westminister, it was determined to get up a subscription for her defence. Beyond putting his half-crown into the hat like the other members of the bar, Mr. Woodgate had nothing to do with the matter, and the girl having been communicated with and having stated she should like to have her defence undertaken by counsel, the services of Mr. Griffiths, a member of the bar practising at these Sessions—were secured, and he undertook the defence, the result being that the girl was acquitted. All this occurred on the 21st August and the trial took place, as he had said on the following day, when Mr. Woodgate assisted Mr. Griffiths such as reading to him the documents. At the adjournment for luncheon it became known that this girl Blanche Coulson had stated that she was tired of her mode of life and wished to return to her parents, if they were willing to receive her, on which Mr. Woodgate, who had held no communication with her whatever, said he was willing to bear the expenses of restoring her to her home on two conditions—firstly, that the money should not be given to the girl herself, for that it would not be safe to do; and secondly, that she should be accompanied to her parents, who lived a short distance from London, by a policeman or a female warder, or some woman of known respectability. As Mr. Woodgate was leaving town, an arrangement was made that if the young woman were acquitted she should go to Mr. Griffiths' chambers, which were also occupied by Mr. Woodgate; and Mr. Cranstoun, also a member of the Oxford Circuit, undertook that she should be sent to her home under proper charge. That same day Mr. Woodgate, who was going to Betchworth, called at his chambers for his letters, but did not stay there a moment, and went off on his journey. There all might have ended, but at the close of the trial Mr. Griffiths' clerk handed to the prisoner a piece of paper, on which was written, "G. T. Griffiths, Esq., 1, Cloisters, Temple, between three and four o'clock." The trial was over, the whole matter had died out, it was dead and gone; but on the following day Mr. Edlin wrote a letter—not, however, in the usual form—which was the first libel complained of. It was this:—"Dear Mr. Griffiths,—I should be obliged if you would tell me I was correct in understanding from what you said to me yesterday that Mr. Woodgate was the gentleman by whom you were instructed to defend Blanche Coulson?" But Mr. Edlin must have well known that one barrister could not instruct another, and that was the sting of the letter; and then he went on to say, "and if it was with your knowledge and consent that a piece of paper that I handed down to you in Court, on which were written your name and address in the Temple, and the words 'between two and four,' was handed to the prisoner in the dock, with the message 'that Mr. Woodgate would like to see her there?'"

If you were not instructed by Mr. Woodgate, please inform me to whom you referred as the 'gentlemen instructing you' in your address to the Jury." Then Mr. Woodgate, never having seen this girl except at the trial, returned to town on the following morning, Mr. Griffiths showed him this letter and, naturally feeling indignant, he wrote to Mr. Eldin the same day demanding an unconditional apology for this introduction of his name in the case, and stating that he would lay the letter before the Bar Mess, and the whole of the correspondence before the Benchers. From that day to this no answer had been returned, although the defendant well knew how bitterly Mr. Woodgate must feel the charge that he—a gentlemen, a member of the English Bar—had made an assignation with a prostitute in the dock to come to his chambers, instead of doing that; the defendant wrote the following letter to Mr. Griffiths:—

"Sessions House, Clerkenwell, August 1883.

"Dear Mr. Griffiths,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to my note this morning. It appears therefrom that 'a subscription was got up by the members of the Bar Mess,' and that you received a fee of £1. 3s. 6d. for defending the prisoner Coulson, and that the appointment for her meeting Mr. Woodgate at your chambers [Woodgate—said the learned Counsel—was dashed] in a specified time was made under your directions, and you explain the purpose for which this appointment was made. You will observe that the fact of this appointment, made as it was, in the course of the trial, and while the girl was in the dock, having been brought to my knowledge, it was my duty to take notice of it, especially under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, and I have resolved to send a copy of our correspondence to the senior member of the Bar Mess [Mr. William Ribton], for him to take such action in the matter as he may think proper. You may, as you say, be always ready to defend, without fee or reward, any person whom you may think falsely accused, but it may not escape the attention of the Bar Mess, and the Bar generally, that if counsel were permitted to act *ad libitum* on this noble impulse, Criminal Courts might be frequently favoured with forensic displays not only on behalf of young women of the town, be their personal charms what they may, but for the benefit of housebreakers and other persons charged with crime. The verdict of the jury in this particular case is of no moment in the matter.—I remain, faithfully yours,

P. H. EDLIN.

In reply to this Mr. Griffiths wrote to Mr. Edlin, inquiring if he intended to convey that either he or Mr. Woodgate had endeavoured to induce Blanche Coulson to visit their chambers for immoral purposes, and stating that the whole matter would be laid before the Bar Mess. To this Mr. Edlin replied that he intended no such insinuation should be inferred from his letter, but that the piece of paper which had been handed to him at the trial, telling the young woman to go their chambers, was open to such an misconstruction. For these words, added the learned counsel, no retractation had been from that day to this made. In November, 1883, a resolution was passed by the Bar Mess fully justifying the conduct both of Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Woodgate, and copies of these were sent to the Assistant Judge, but still he would not retract, and on the 21st August Mr. Woodgate again wrote to Mr. Edlin on the subject, stating that in default of his giving him an opportunity of vindicating himself, he would lay the whole matter before the Inns of Court, although he had no desire to make capital out of the matter, or to pursue any vindictive course.

The plaintiff in reply to Mr. Murphy, said: I first heard this matter in the Bar-room. I believe the depositions were read out by Mr. Pellew, the prosecuting counsel, or somebody else. It is quite a common thing to read out the depositions when there is anything amusing in a case—to read it out for the entertainment of the Bar (laughter.)

Mr. Baron Huddleston: Not for the edification of the Bar (renewed laughter).

Mr. Murphy: Was not the case for the prosecution that the girl was charged with stealing three rings from a gentleman whom she took home with her after hiring a brougham to go into the railway station on the allegation she was going to meet her papa, who never arrived (laughter), and that she took the gentleman home with her?

Witness: It was alleged by the prosecution that she was in the habit of doing this kind of thing, and that the gentlemen gave her a handkerchief and put her the cab, two of which she handed to the jobmaster in payment of the hire of the brougham—at all events in discharging her liabilities, and I think her defence was that she gave away the other. I assisted Mr. Griffiths during the progress of the trial. I cannot

THE WOLF IN SIBERIA.

MR. JOHN P. JACKSON writes in a New York paper:—There are thousands of people who have been attacked by wolves in Russia who have recovered without showing any signs of hydrophobia. The peasants of the interior districts of Russia have every winter to defend their stock from wolves, and sometimes to defend their own lives. But wolves do not attack human beings as a rule, and the Russian peasant is not particularly afraid of them. True, he may be attacked when coming home to this village on his sled, but wolves can generally get their booty at an easier price than by attacking mujiks. The artist, however, loves to depict scenes where a pack of wolves is seen in full pursuit after a sled full of peasants. The novelist of Seberian exile life delights in dealing with wolf stories, and especially loves to depict the peasant urging his horses to their full gait and his wife preparing to throw the baby out as a sop to the infuriated brutes. There is one picture that is well known, since it has been the rounds of the illustrated press of the world. It is the famous one by Schreyer, representing a Russian courier in a sled drawn by six beautiful horses and pursued by wolves. This picture is a reminiscence from the Russo-Turkish war of 1853-55, when the artist spent a long time in Wallachia, Hungary and Southern Russia, where he is said to have met the Russian courier whose adventures formed the subject of his picture.

There is one thing, however, that the artist has forgotten in drawing his six magnificient horses. That is the bells. These are a very necessary thing in Russian or Siberian travel. Their pleasant tintinnabulation is heard on your sled-journey wherever you go. I listened to them during a twenty-eight days' journey across Siberia, from Orenburg to Irkutsk, and again on a fourteen days' journey northward from the capital of Eastern Siberia to Yakutsk. Their cessation, indeed, became as startling as the sudden stoppage of the machinery in a transatlantic steamer is to the ocean voyager. It usually announced the fact that we had arrived at some large town, where the jingling of sleigh-bells is prohibited by the authorities. On the steppes, where there is but little need of proclaiming your coming to the wintry wastes, one is surprised to find that the bells generally jingle the loudest. I was surprised to learn, indeed, that the jingling has its use, as it is generally assumed to frighten off the wolves. The sound seems to inspire them with fear or caution, for the continuous sound of the bells certainly proclaims the fact that all is well with the traveller. And in all my journeyings, I must say that I never heard of a yemshik being attacked by wolves while driving his sled from one stanzia to the other. In very severe winters, however, the run from post-station to post-station is not always completed without the he excitement of being chased by the ugly brutes.

During my winter journey across Siberia I was somewhat disappointed at seeing so few wolves. In my journey of 3,000 miles across the steppes I saw only fourteen, eleven in one band, and two in another and one solitary brute at a distance prowling about on the ice of the Yenessei. But the sled is a great place wherein to brood woolf stories. When you are lying down under your furs at night and the sled passing quickly over the frozen roads you imagine, if the weather is not extremely cold, that you can hear the deep growl of wolves following your sled. If the weather is terribly cold you hear what you imagine to be the short, quick yelping of a thousand famished brutes after you. It is a dreadful sound when you first hear it, but you soon learn to know that this peculiar noise, which, assisted by the imagination, you fancy to be made by fiery-mouthed wolves, is caused by the wooded runners passing over the crisp show. Travellers' Siberian wolf stories are, I am afraid, too often the result of imagination. No book of travels on Russia or Siberia would, of course, be complete without them. My first experience of the alleged wolf was two days out from Orenburg. We were crossing the Ural Mountains. It was about midnight when on one of the highest ridges the jingle of the bells suddenly ceased, and the yemshik came to say that he was off the road and that the six horses could not extracate the sled from the snow-bank into which he had run. I was inside the sled with my interpreter. We emerged from our cosy nest of furs and looked around us. A violent drift storm was raging, and the nearest post-station was ten miles away on the other side of the mountain. We decided to send two of the yemshiks (we had three) on horseback to the next village to bring assistance of horses and men. Seeing these depart, the yemshik-in-chief seemed to become possessed of terror at being left behind with the remaining horses, and he insisted on following the other two.

Perhaps he had good reason for doing this, since wolves were known to infest the mountains in great numbers, and disabled horses would certainly have proved a great attraction to them. Be this as it may, we watched the horses disappear over the ridge.

Finally, the jingle of bells could no longer be heard. We were left alone. A strange feeling comes over the hearts of men left in such a dilemma. Might not the men who had gone for assistance get into still deeper drifts, and thus succor be delayed for an indefinite time? But we resolved to wait patiently and to watch. We got out our guns and determined, should wolves appear, to fire off as well as we could, and if attacked [illegible] the top of the sledge and there defend [illegible] all and as long as we could. The [illegible] every noise. We could not hear any [illegible] through the mist, a hundred and fifty [illegible] yards away, we discerned a small [illegible] which we certainly had not observed [illegible] others, which we decided could [illegible] dwarf shrubs cleared of snow [illegible]. We watched them closely. [illegible] love. We determined to give [illegible] we fired. The black spots were [illegible] we had made very lucky shots—[illegible] table thing—or the points were only [illegible] by the roadside to guide the sledge [illegible] the snowy wastes. Which they were [illegible] quite unable to say, although my interpreter, [illegible] had for three years been a dweller in Siberia, [illegible] insisted on making wolves out of them in his pic[illegible]. All I know is that at last, weary and chilled, [illegible] careless whether wolves came or not, we got into the sledge, buried ourselves in our furs and waited for deliverance. It was a long, anxious wait, and it was only after five hours had elapsed that we heard the welcome jingle of the harness bells. We were [illegible]ed. But in the meantime we had slept soundly. [illegible] wolves were, I am afraid, nothing but bushes.

Taken together my experiences of Siberian wolves [illegible] not exciting, and I am compelled to say that those on the Orenburg steppes are not in the habit of attacking travellers. They are arrant cowards; they may follow solitary travellers, but as a rule they confine their attacks to the farmyards of the villages or watch their opportunity during the day to get at a young, juicy, but indiscreet horse that has wandered away from the drove, or a sheep that has strayed away from the flock and their nomadic shepherds. During all my long journeys I saw, as I said, only fourteen, besides the imaginary ones in the Urals. One evening, three days after the above adventure, while watching the dreary snowy landscape, my companion suddenly shouted out, "There they are!" Sure enough, there were the wolves. I looked out of the sled and saw eleven of the brutes. They were as big again as good-sized foxes and were passing quite across the road in front of us in a very leisurely manner. After we had passed they stopped and calmly looked at us. I ordered the yemshik to stop the team, and, getting out of the sled, we had time to take out our rifles, load them and fire before they ever attempted to move. Even then they only went away in most dignified and insulting manner, as if they were not quite sure what was best to be done under the circumstances—whether to remain in the line or fire, where they were comparatively safe, or, by running away, put themselves incautiously in the way of accidental and sudden death. Another time two wolves crossed the road and waited for us to have a short at them before they thought of loping off to safer quarters.

To prove how little danger the natives and dwellers of the Orenburg steppes consider they are in from wolves I may say that the drivers scarcely ever notice their presence. The Kirghese and Cossacks who dwell on the Orenburg plains have much of their best sport in wolf-hunting. Whenever they want to chastise the brute for robbing them of their stock and devouring a fat lamb or two, they mount their fleet little horses and armed with a heavy club, set out to hunt down the marauders on the steppes. They can easily do when the snow is deep and not yet armly frozen over, since the wolf sinks through the snow at every step and soon becomes exhausted, until finally he sits down on his haunches in the snow and quietly awaits for the hunter to knock him on the head with his club. In [illegible]mmer the Kirghese hant the wolves down in a [illegible]ilar manner on the steppes, using a lasso instead [illegible] a club. The high prickly growth of the prairies prevents the brutes from running far, and they fall an easy prey to the hunter. As for wolves following the sleds I am inclined to doubt that they do this on the great post-roads. It is the one absorbing task of a traveller in Siberia to tell when he gets home of the wild race before th pursuing wolves, to describe how he shot the one which approached nearest the sledge, how the brute's companions stopped to devour their late leader, while the yemshick whipped up his horses at terrific speed until the danger was past and the traveller was stately dipposited at the next post-station. These stories are capital reading in books, but the facts of the cases are quite different. At every stanzia or post-house there are a number of good-natured dogs, pets of the yemshinks, who dearly love to follow their master or friend to the next station and back. Most frequently a couple of dogs will take it into their heads to journey in company, having nothing else in the wide word to do. But the expedition may prove dangerous to them if undertaken at night, for the traveller, if he happen to look out of his sled, is very apt to mistake them for wolves and shoot one of them before the yemshik has time to stop him. And a dead dog is quite as useful as a dead wolf for the story-book of the Siberian traveller.

On the Kirghese steppes where immense droves of horses are kept, and where kumiss is an article of export, the wolves have to be looked after, especially in spring time, when they seeked to indemnify themselves for the severe fast of the winter; and are very desirous to get themselves into good condition again. Foals are then in their prime, and the wolf is constantly prowling about the taboon. The horses are, however, always prepared to take care of themselves and defend the younger members of the community. The wolves are wary creatures. They do not make the attack openly. They wait till a goodly number of them are together, and the taboon gets a little scattered. Then they something makes a rush, bringing on a general battle. Such a fight is a splended sight. The stallions and mares charge down upon the threatened point generally puting the attackers to instent flight. Sometimes a stray foal is snapped away, and the mother, going to its defence, also falls a victim. If the attack is kept up the mares from a circle within which the foals take shelter, while others from into a solid phalanx and charge down upon the wolves, tearing them with their teeth and trampling on them with their feet. The stallions do not fall into the phalanx, but gallob about with streaming raiff and erected manes, seeming to act as generals, trumpeters and standard-bearers, doing immensely effective work all over the plain. Their weapons the stallion often kills the enemy or stuns him, and then snatching up the body with his teeth flings it to the mares, who trample it out of all shape. Sometimes a stallion meets his death in shuch a fight, but not often. The Cossacks of Kirghese are, however, generally on the watch for such fights and then the wolves are easily driven off.

The wounded yemshiks, who are now under Dr. Pasteor's care, have doubtless had to deal with a more dangerous class of wolves than those found on the Orenburg steppes. Wolves are much larger and more daring in parts of Russia proper than in Siberia. We can imagine that after a hard winter, famished for food, they descended upon the folds of the peasants in one of the villages, and that the mujiks attempted to drive them off, with the result that they were severely wounded in the struggle. But we have yet to learn that the brutes were mad.

THE AGONIES OF RABIES.

THE *New York World* publishes a long account of the sufferings of a man attacked with hydrophobia. The man in question was Geo. Neall, of Newark, who had been bitten on the wrist by a Spitz dog. The *World* says:—He thought little of it and the wound rapidly healed. Last Thursday he was taken ill and complained of sharp, shooting pains through his arm. A physician was called in. He gave Neall some quieting medicines, but without effect. He grew worse, was attacked by violent spasms, and was thrown into a convuision at the sight of a glass of water. The doctor realized that he was suffering from rabies, but could do nothing to help him. Monday morning his agonies became fearful. His wife was frightened when she saw her husband frothing at the mouth and wining and barking like a dog. Suddenly the man, who was certainly mad, sprang out of bed and chased all the member of the family excepting his wife from the room. He was quieted by the woman, who courageously stood by him and finally induced him to return to bed. It was then decided to take him to hospital, but he refused to go, and they were then obliged to strap him down to the bed.

Neall dropped his poker and burst into tears, and was led downstairs, and then lay down on the floor on some pillows. He begged piteously not to be taken to the asylum, saying that his wife and family would starve without him.

Drs. Bradin, Herold, Wallace, and Biggs, the lastnamed of Carnegie Institute, New York, held a consultation in the kitchen of Neall's house at 2 p. m., Tuesday. Neall was expectorating freely at intervals of fifty seconds, this being one of the peculiarities of the disease, and after the consultation it was decided to produce one of the paroxysms in order to dispel any doubt that might have lingered in the minds of the medical men. The four doctors, accompanied by the *World* reporter, entered the bed-room. Dr. Bradin, approaching Neall with a glass of water, said:

"George, won't you take this from me?"

A look of terror overspread the man's face, and he crouched back as close to the wall as he could get while, with a piteous look in his eyes and in beseeching tones, he said:

"Don't ask me doctor. You promised me you wouldn't ask me. Don't mention the word; don't throw it into my face." When the physician turned away the man had a most violent paroxysm which lasted several minutes.

"I disliked to do it, and I could not resist the pleading look in his eyes," said the physician, turning to the *World* reporter, "but it had to be done."

Subsequently the doctors decided to try the effect of an open window. When he felt the air fanning his cheek Neall begged piteously to have the window closed, and his aged mother, brushing by the doctors, resolutely shut down the window. Then another paroxysm followed. Satisfied with the result of their experiments, the physicians withdrew to the office of Dr. Bradin, on Broad-street, and had a long conference. It was the unanimous opinion of all that the unfortunate man had rabies. Before leaving, Dr. Bradin induced Neall to expectorate in a saucer, which he did with vehemence, and fell back on his pillow in a spysm. The saliva was placed in a bottle and carefully put away by Dr. Biggs for future inoculation of animals.

"We have decided to give Neall hypodermic injections of curara and cocaine," said Dr. Bradin to the *World* reporter. "Curara is the extract of the South American poison nourali or wurr-wurra, and is used by the South American savages to poison the lips of their arrows. It is said to be a specific for hydrophobia or rabies. We will also keep up the treatment of morphine, although the large doses already given seem to have very little effect. These infections will be made near the issue of the spinal column as possible and at the back of the neck, and will be forced in as deep as possible. We will keep the room at a temperature of 100 degrees, and will give him vapor baths as often as occasion requires, both for the injections and the baths. We will consider the best means of administering food through the bowels. It is the only way that it can be given, and in conclusion we will do our utmost to save the man's life from the horrible death before him."

The *World* reporter asked the gentlemen present if any doubt existed as to the genuineness of the disease. With one breath the four doctors said:

"Not the slightest doubt exists."

Soon after the departure of the physicians, Neall was taken with a series of convulsions lasting from five to ten minutes. He showed all the symptoms—frothing at the mouth, barking and twisting his head from side to side in a horrible fashion. These convulsions were intermittent and decreased in violence and intensity. In the course of the last one he forced himself to the floor and worked his way to the centre of the room, where he lay, propped up by pillows, when Dr. Bradin arrived on the scene. Dr. Bradin, after a long search in the drug stores, secured the rare drug curara and cocaine and prepared to administer an injection. While he was preparing his syringe the unfortunate man in the next room shouted,

"Water! water!" Mr. Moore, the aged father-in-law, brought some to him in a tumbler. At sight of it the unfortunate man went into another spasm. The water was taken away untouched. Dr. Bradin then prepared to give the injection to Neall, selecting the neck as the point of entrance. It was all over in a second, and Neall fell back on his pillows, and the interminable twitching, the ghastly protruding of the eyes, the saliva flowing from the mouth and the mutterings and growlings continued with unabated force.

During the day a number of quack physicians called and offered every kind of medicine, known and unknown, as specifics for hydrophobia. They were given a courteous hearing, and were promised that their medicines would be given a trial.

Shortly after Dr. Bradin left the house Neall rose to a sitting posture and suffered the most violent convulsions that had yet attacked him. He plucked at the carpet and tried to bury his teeth in his shoulder. Mrs. Neall, who had been attentively watching him since the injection had been given, called hastily to Mr. Moore: "Oh, father, come, help me." The old gentleman rushed into the room and saw his son-in-law in frightful agony on the floor with eyes set and glassy, large quantities of froth coming from his mouth, and every muscle and sinew strained to the utmost. The paroxysm passed off, but in a short time he became incoherent. He tried to get on his feet, but his lower limbs were paralyzed. He was assisted to his feet by his wife and Mr. Moore, and insisted on being taken to each corner of the room, "to hunt for dogs," he said. "They are all round the corners of the room," he said, in his madness, "and I want them chased away." Neall became weaker, and was finally induced to lie on the bed. At 7:30 his agonies moderated slightly. But the floor seemed to afford him greater ease, and he was again placed in his old position. A grayish pallor came over the sufferer's face, and he seemed to loose all control of his actions. In great alarm the poor woman called for her father and her mother-in-law. When Mr. Moore reached the side of the dying man he found the wife on the floor beside Neall in hysterics with her head on his bosom, and the patient breathing heavily. He put his arm around Neall's head and gently raised him up and helped him to a sitting posture. In that position Neall died in Mr. Moore's arms at the last moment, passing away calmly and peacefully. Neall's face was composed when the undertaker prepared the body for burial, and gave no indication of the fierce struggle through which the victim had passed. Dr. Bradin said that the unfortunate man's face was fright ul to look upon an hour before he died. "The direct cause of death," said Dr. Bradin, "was exhaustion caused by the nerve system giving out from want of nourishment and after a struggle that few men are called upon to endure. I don't know but the old way of something a patient afflicted with rabies was not the more merciful, after all, but then in those days hypodermic injections of morphia and other drugs for prolonging life were not known."

A MAN KILLED BY AN ANGRY ELEPHANT.

A MAN named David Watkins has been killed by an elephant at Aberdare. For the past two days Bostock and Wombwell's menagerie was exhibited in that town. On Tuesday night the elephant Mdme. Jumbo, only four inches less than the removed Jumbo himself, was stabled in an enclosure at the back of the White Lion Inn. Some boys managed to get into this place, and proceeded to feed the elephant with biscuits. Others, more mischievous, gave the animal a supply of stones. This so angered it that it attempted to wreak its vengeance on its tormentors. The boys, however, managed to escape over a wall. The elephant then turned upon Watkins, an old man of sixty-five, who had been an amused spectator of the proceedings. He, unfortunately, was unable to make his escape, and the elephant seized him with its trunk, dashed him violently to the ground, and then pummelled him severely. The cries of the old man brought the keeper to the spot, but he was in turn compelled to seek safety in flight and obtain assistance. Watkins was eventually rescued, but he was found to be terribly injured, and died soon afterwards.

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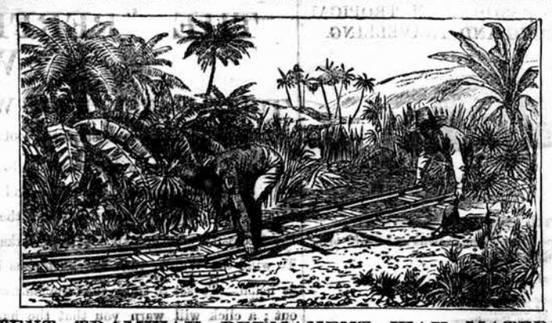

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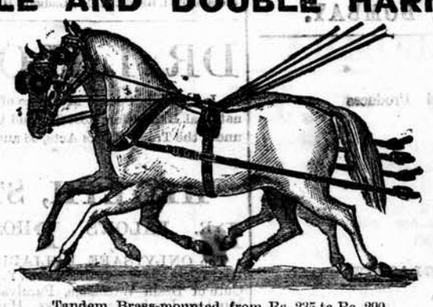

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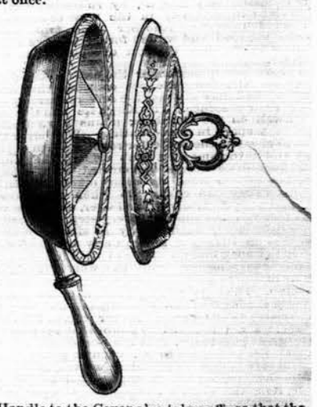

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